

OVER EIGHT MILES TAKEN BY ALLIES IN BALKANS DRIVE

Serb, Greek And French
Armies Win Great Vic-
tories In Macedonia

ONLY A PRELUDE

Big Developments North Of
Monastir Predicted After
Ground Is Cleared

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 18.—An official
despatch from Eastern headquarters
reports:

Despite important reinforcements
hastily brought up and a desperate
defense, the Allied offensive con-
tinued successfully yesterday and all
the objectives for the day were
reached.

Our attacks were developed on a
front of 35 kilometers and reached a
maximum depth of 15 kilometers.

Serbs Take Heights

The Serbians, in co-operation with
French and Greek troops, after a
severe struggle, captured the villages
of Zovik and Stravina and the heights
of Polichitcha and Bechicito, north-
wards of the river Gradanitsa. The
village of Gradanitsa was captured
despite a fierce defense.

In the center the Allies progressed
on the crest rising from Kozak north-
westwards and gained a footing on
the heights of Kuchlow-Kamen.

Over 60 guns, including 20 of heavy
caliber, and a very great booty have
been captured. The number of pris-
oners taken is growing incessantly.

The Allied Airmen Have Gained

the complete supremacy of the air and
are participating most actively in all
directions.

Big Developments Coming

The military experts in the press,
analysing the offensive in Macedonia,
express the opinion that the entire
mass eastwards of the Cerna Bend
will soon be cleared up, enabling
developments northwards of Mon-
astir, Prilep, Velle and Istip, where
the Bulgarians considered they were
masters for evermore, should shortly
be threatened.

According to news from Salonika

enemy counter-attacks in the region
of Kozak, in which German troops
co-operated, were repulsed and the
Allies are continuing their advance
on the whole front. The villages of
Gradanitsa and Stravina have been
captured and the enemy continues
to abandon an enormous amount of
material.

Traffic Suspended On Tientsin-Pukow Line As Result Of Battle

Soldiers Fighting Former Chang Hsun Brigands And One Train Is Held Up

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Tientsin, September 20.—Owing to
fighting between government troops
and brigands, believed to be former
followers of Chang Hsun, traffic on
the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has
been cut and all through trains have
been cancelled. The express bound
for Pukow was held up yesterday in
the vicinity of Tehchow, Shantung.

The local office of the Shanghai-
Nanking Railway received the follow-
ing telegram yesterday afternoon
confirming the report:

"Line between Likenyi and Yu-
chanshen interrupted. Through
passenger from North held up at
Tehchow."

Disturbance Reported In All West Shantung

Western Shantung is in revolt,
according to a Tsinanfu telegram last
night. Acting Tsuchun Chang Shu-
yuan has personally led an army
against the brigands and other rebels.
At least four cities in that district are
now in the hands of the rebels. They
are Yangkuhsien, Kwanghsien, Shen-
hsien and Puchow. North of Tsinan-
fu, several cities are also showing
signs of uneasiness. Tsuchenghsien
has again changed its loyalty from
the provincial authorities to Koo
Tung-ling, the rebel leader.

Rabbi Wise Working As Common Laborer



STEPHEN S. WISE.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, noted
orator, author and scholar, who,
with his son, has obtained employ-
ment as a laborer in a shipbuilding
yard at Stamford, Conn. He and his
son are working at the plant and
report for work each morning at 7
o'clock and quit at 4:30 in the after-
noon. They receive the same com-
pensation as any day laborer. Rabbi
Wise received his first pay envelope
recently and immediately turned it
over to a fellow worker who was
most in need of additional funds. Dr.
Wise is the rabbi of the Free
Synagogue in New York, and is
doing his bit in this manner for his
country.

Politics And Profits

China Press Correspondence

Haichow, Kiangsu, September
18.—It is hardly necessary to
make a statement regarding the
elections, so called, which were
held some time ago to elect
members of Parliament. Two
members were sent from here.
One of them spent \$30,000 in
buying votes and the other some-
what less. The man who spent
\$30,000 sends back a report that
he has already made \$5,000 on
his vote for President and ex-
pects to make about \$40,000
more before the Presidential
elections are over. It may be
inferred that he has made his
pile before this.

A violent dispute as to the dis-
tribution of vote money paid to
local voters is now in this
place and much hair-pulling and
mud-throwing is being indulged in.

It may be added that the re-
presentative from this place to
the Provincial Assembly is a
schoolboy not yet graduated from
a Middle School and that he
came home from Nanking \$200
to the good from transactions
skillfully grouped around the
casting of his ballot at various
times and places.

SHANGHAI MAY BE SCENE OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Parley Composed Only Of Civil- ians Is Favored By President Hsu Shih-chang

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 19.—The ques-
tion of holding a peace conference at
Shanghai or Nanking is beginning to
take definite form. President Hsu
Shih-chang desires this initial con-
ference to be composed solely of
civilians.

General Tang Chi-yao the Gov-
ernor of Yunnan has arrived at
Chungking to meet the following
persons who are on their way there,
generals representing Szechuen, Yun-
nan, Kweichow and Hupeh, and also
the Hupeh General Wang Tien-
huang and others. The conference
will discuss the political situation
and perhaps decide on concerted
action towards the north.

Shanghai Red Cross Unit Of 31 Doctors And Nurses Off For Service In Siberia

Large Contingent Assembled Here Sails For Vladivostok
With Much Hospital Supplies; Ambulances
And Drivers Also Go

Thirty-one strong, Shanghai's first
American Red Cross relief unit sailed
yesterday afternoon on the R. V.
F. steamer Simbirsk for active duty
with the expeditionary forces in
Siberia. Accompanying the 31 doc-
tors and nurses were two Red Cross
ambulance drivers, while two fully
equipped Ford motor ambulances, re-
built here, and 21 cases of hospital
supplies were part of the cargo
shipped.

The Customs Jetty was overflow-
ing with an animated crowd of re-
latives, friends and well wishers
shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday
afternoon when the tender drew out
into the Whangpoo, the Red Cross
and American flags fluttering from
the rail. Someone started a cheer
and the throng took it up, sending
three ringing hurrahs for the Red
Cross across the water as Shanghai's
farewell to its first deputation of aid
in the new Allied activities in the
East.

The unit leaving yesterday was
made up of two divisions. A Divi-
sion consisted of Dr. P. Manget, of
Huchow; Dr. R. V. Taylor, of Yang-
chow; Dr. William Gutellus, of
Soochow; Dr. G. Hadden, of Yang-
chowfu, and nurses Florence Farmer,
E. Forman, J. Gardner, C. Hobelne,
M. E. Meyers, N. G. McBride, E.
Miller, M. Vanwynberghe and three
male Chinese nurses.

B. Division was made up of the
entire staff of the Mary Black Hos-
pital of Soochow, which institution
has been closed in order that its
workers may go to aid in the emer-
gency. The division consists of Dr.
Ethel Polk, Dr. Louise Ingersoll,
Miss Pitts and thirteen female
Chinese nurses.

Mr. J. B. Grieve and Mr. W. B.
Grieve, well known Shanghai boys,
both formerly connected with the
Kiangnan dock, went with the con-
tingent as drivers in the Red Cross
ambulance service.

Gathered on the jetty before leav-
ing, the doctors in their khaki uni-
forms and the nurses, foreign and
Chinese, in khaki or dark blue with
Red Cross armbands made a pic-
turesque and decidedly efficient ap-
pearing group. How long they will
be on duty in the North is not
known. New conditions arising in
the situation in Siberia make the
term of service indefinite and as
very large operations are understood
to be planned it is likely that fur-
ther units will be called for in the
near future. The local chapter of
the Red Cross is informed that Dr.
Teuser, in charge of the Siberian
work, is only awaiting approval
from Washington to ask for the
organizations of additional contin-
gents. Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, sec-
retary of the local Chapter of the
American Red Cross, stated yester-
day that he was awaiting further
particulars in this connection.

The unit that has just left is very
well equipped and could take over
a hospital of probably 150 beds im-
mediately, with the supplies they are
taking with them. Sterilizers, in-
struments, drugs, operating room
and hospital supplies of all kinds
were included and if they were land-
ed on a desert island they could
open a hospital and run it.

Active British co-operation has
been extended to the American Red
Cross in its work for Siberian relief
and has been a most important factor
in the sending of supplies and ambu-
lances to the front. Britons are also
actively participating in the unit
work itself. Dr. Hadden and Miss
Gardner both being of British na-
tionality.

The British Women's Work As-
sociation has turned over eight cases
of various hospital supplies valued
at \$5,500 for shipment to Vladivostok
and it is understood that from
now on this organization will co-
operate steadily with the American
chapter in producing supplies for
the Siberian expedition's require-
ments.

The American Red Cross wishes
to express great appreciation for
the additional supplies given by the
British Women's Work Association
to complete the equipment of the
unit which sailed yesterday, such
supplies consisting of operating
gowns, sheets, bandages, gauze dress-
ings, knitted garment and the like.

Fukien Tuchun Takes Hand In Loan Game

Press Reports He Has Pledged Iron Mines For Money From Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 19.—Chinese
press reports state that the Tuchun
of Fukien has contracted a loan of
4,000,000 Yen secured on the Lung-
yen coal mine and Anshi iron mine
in Fukien.

FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM TO COME UP IN SENATE

Motion To Urge Drug In Shang- hai Be Made Into Morphine For Sale Abroad

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 19.—Wu
Tsung-lien, formerly minister at
Rome, has given notice of a motion
which will come up in the Senate
tomorrow urging the Government to
convert the opium recently bought
in Shanghai into morphine for sale
abroad and also the adoption of
stringent measures for the sup-
pression of the cultivation and smok-
ing of opium.

Orgy Of Massacres Still On In Petrograd

2,000 Killed Already Despite Protests Of Neutral And Teuton Representatives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 19.—A message
from Petrograd states that massacres
continue despite the vigorous pro-
tests of neutral diplomats and the
Austrian and German representa-
tives. Up to the present 2,000
residents of Petrograd have been
killed.

German Troops At Aix Reported In Mutiny

Boys Of 18 Refuse To Go To Front And Are Fired On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 18.—Les
Nouvelles reports that a mutiny
occurred recently at Aix-la-Chapelle
among some German troops, mostly
boys of 18, who were proceeding to
the front. Their escort fired, killing
eight and wounding many. The
others were driven into the train and
flung their rifles out of the windows.

'Y' TO CALL MORE MEN FOR SIBERIAN SERVICE

First Shanghai Unit Nearly Com- plete And Plans Are Made To Recruit More

The Young Men's Christian As-
sociation will soon sound a call for
the second Shanghai unit of sec-
retaries and physical directors to ac-
company the Czech-Slovak regiments
in Siberia. The first unit is nearly
complete. Dr. C. A. Irons, Foochow
dentist, joined yesterday.

Over 100 tons of soda biscuits and
300 cases of Carnation Cream were
shipped to Vladivostok yesterday by
the Y.M.C.A. for the "Y" huts. Two
Ford automobiles will be sent next
week.

The Weather

Rather fine today. The maximum
temperature yesterday was 81.5 and
the minimum 57.7, the figures for
the corresponding day last year
being 82.4 and 79.4.

Wounded Tommy Given First Aid Behind The Lines In France



WOUNDED TOMMY RECEIVES TREATMENT.
Behind official lines.

A British doctor giving first aid to a wounded Tommy behind the
lines in France. The wounded soldier was carried to the most con-
venient spot, which happened to be a captured German ammunition
dump for treatment.

UNIFIED ALLIED CONTROL FOR DIPLOMACY URGED

Movement On Foot For Versailles Council To Decide Single Political Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—The Times
remarks that much curiosity is felt
in diplomatic circles with regard to
the channel through which the Ger-
man peace offer was conveyed to
Belgium.

This and the failure of the Austro-
German peace offensive have revived
among Allied diplomats the ques-
tion whether the Allied Governments
should not establish unity of
diplomatic control similar to the
military unity already achieved. It
is urged that the late peace offensive
is probably a preliminary measure
and will soon be followed by an
offensive more precise and less easy
to meet.

Even if the Allies decide that the
Austro-Hungarian Note does not
require a concerted reply by the
Allies, though opinions differ on this
point, it is suggested that a certain
diplomatic Versailles may be in-
dispensable to meet future em-
ergencies with absolute unanimity.
The establishment of such a con-
ference presupposes the drafting of
a definite Allied peace policy as a
basis of diplomacy and it is argued
that no time should be lost. The
Allied Governments are giving this
matter earnest consideration.

Amsterdam, September 18.—Com-
menting on President Wilson's reply
to the Austrian Peace Note the
Duitsche Westphalische Zeitung
states:

"This cold chilling scorn, this cool
rejection has a more shattering effect
than all the semi-official phrases that
the man in the White House could
have used."

Rome, September 19.—An official
note states that although the Aus-
trian Peace Note has not yet been
officially communicated to the Italian
Government we must point out that
the proposal aims at the creation of
phantom negotiations without the
probability of a practical issue. The
recent declarations of Austrian and
German statesmen excluding any
cessation of territory and recognizing
as definitive the iniquitous Treaties
of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest,
make the opening of negotiations
impossible. Until the Austrian Gov-
ernment recognises the aims an-
nounced by the Entente and the
United States, including Italian
aspirations, Italy will continue the
struggle for a durable peace founded
on liberty and justice.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 20.—An official
message from Rome states that
public opinion in Italy is completely
indifferent to the Austrian peace
proposal. The press unanimously
considers them to be obviously of
German origin and the Italian
people are confident of the victory of
the Allies, which will mean the
victory of justice and liberty. Only
such a victory can bring the war to
an end.

AUSTRIA BERATED FOR NOT STOPPING CZECHS

German Paper's Scold Reveals Extent Of Rebellion In Crumbling Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 17.—An
article in the Rheinische West-
faelische Zeitung, which bitterly com-
plains of the importance of the Aus-
tro-Hungarian Government's stem-
ming the rising tide of Czech-Slovak
demands, gives an illuminating
glimpse of the internal situation in
Austria.

It alleges that the Czechs in
Bohemia are openly and haughtily
pursuing their plans for the estab-
lishment of an independent Czech State
and that since Great Britain and
America recognised the independence
of the Czechs, the agitation has risen
to unprecedented heights and pro-
ceeds with such impudence that the
Government does not dare to take
action against these traitors.

Proceeding, the newspaper con-
demns silence on the subject as en-
couraging to greater provocation. It
declares that the traitors frankly say
that the Czech State is only a ques-
tion of weeks or months.

It states that the "laissez faire"
policy of the Austrian Government is
causing treasonable movements to
show openly in the other Slav
territories of the Monarchy, and con-
cludes by drawing attention to the
rumors, which are becoming ever
more definite, that Austria-Hungary
will be federalised, concerning which
the only explanation is that the Gov-
ernment in Vienna is no longer
capable of stopping the separatist
tendencies of the Slav races.

INTER-ALLIED LABORITES ADOPT WILSON DEMANDS

Committee Recommends Con- ference Subscribe To Famous 'Fourteen Points' Speech

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 19.—(Re-
ceived by French Wireless Station).
—A press despatch from London
states that the Committee on Inter-
national Relations of the Inter-
Allied Labor Conference has report-
edly recommending "the Conference
to subscribe to the fourteen points
formulated by President Wilson, thus
adopting a policy of clearness and
moderation as opposed to a policy
dictated exclusively by changes in
the war map."

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The Labor
Conference has received a recom-
mendation made by the Committee
that an endeavor should be made
through the socialist parties on Aus-
tria-Hungary and Bulgaria to get
the German Majority Socialists to
define their attitude towards an
International War Aims Conference,
to which they are at present the only
stumbling block.

FRANCO-BRITISH RESUME ATTACK FOR ST. QUENTIN

British Strike On Fifteen-
Mile Front And Advance
Three Miles

BEYOND OLD LINES

Numerous Towns Of Im-
portance and 6,000 Pri-
soners Are Captured

FRENCH GAIN TOO

Push Ahead A Mile And
Near Suburbs Of St.
Quentin

THE BATTLE SUMMED UP

The British and French have
struck again for St. Quentin. The
British attacked on a fifteen-mile
front between Gouzeaucourt and
Holnon and advanced a depth of
three miles. On a considerable
stretch they reached their old lines
of March 21 and passed beyond,
taking the outer defenses of the
Hindenburg line and getting closer
to St. Quentin. They have reach-
ed a line westward of Gouzeau-
court, Villers-Guislain, Hargicourt,
Villeret, Le Verguier, Berthau-
court, Fresnoy-le-Petit and Holnon.
They have taken 6,000 prisoners.

South of the British front the
French have attacked in co-opera-
tion and advanced over a mile, also
making prisoners.

In the St. Mihiel salient the
Americans also have taken more
territory.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18, 10:35 p.m.
—The front of ten miles between
Gouzeaucourt and Holnon of the old
line held by the British forces last
March is now again in their hands.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports this evening:
Troops belonging to the 3rd and
4th British Armies attacked with
complete success at 5:30 this morn-
ing on a front of about 16 miles be-
tween Holnon and Gouzeaucourt.

Our troops on the whole of this
front, advancing despite heavy
storms of rain, carried the enemy's
positions by assault, swept over the
old trench systems held by the
British in March, 1918, and reached
and captured the outer defenses of
the Hindenburg line in wide sectors.

English and Scottish troops on our
right captured Fresnoy-le-Petit,
Berthaucourt and Pontru, meeting
and overcoming a strong resistance,
particularly on the extreme right.

Australians Take Territory

In our right center two Australian
divisions captured Le Verguier, Vil-
leret and Hargicourt. Pushing for-
ward with great determination they
established themselves in the old
German advanced positions west-
ward and southwestward of Belli-
court, having penetrated the enemy's
defenses for a depth of three miles.

In our left center the 74th Yeom-
anry division and other divisions
composed of east county and Lon-
don troops captured Templeux le
Gueraud, Ronsoy, Epehy and
Peiziere, also penetrating to a great
depth.

Northward of Peiziere the 21st
Division attacked over the northern
portion of the sector which it de-
fended so gallantly on March 21 and
22. Having captured its old front
trenches with the strong point of
Vaucelle Farm and beaten off a
counter-attack, it pushed forward
more than a mile beyond this line,
capturing several hundred prisoners
and a battery complete with its
teams.

On our left English and Welsh
troops carried the remainder of the
high ground southward of Gouzeau-
court, reaching the outskirts of Vil-

lers Guislain and capturing Gauthier Wood.

6,000 Prisoners Captured

We captured over 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns in the course of these successful operations.

The German official communique this evening reports:

The British and French attacked on a wide front from Havincourt Wood to the Somme. Our counter-attacks are in progress. The enemy troops penetrated our center between Hargicourt and Emignon Brook. Elsewhere their attack failed.

London, September 18, 9:15 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that the British attack this morning was on a front of fifteen miles.

We penetrated an average depth of three miles, took 3,000 prisoners and captured some guns. It was an attack with limited objectives to pierce our old March line. The enemy fought well.

We reached a line running westwards of Gouzeaucourt and Villers-Guislain, eastward of Lempire, Hargicourt, Villaret, Le Verguier, Berthaucourt, Fresnoy and Holnon.

In the Balkans the Allies advanced ten miles on a front of twenty and reached the Cern River. They have captured over fifty guns. The Allied losses are slight. The Bulgarians fought stubbornly on the 15th after which, deprived of their trench positions, their opposition was weak.

Enemy Is Surprised

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Our attack this morning, which extended from south of Gouzeaucourt to the junction of our right flank with the French army, partook of the character of an over-running movement, carrying our line well into the enemy outpost zone and bringing us nearer the Hindenburg system over a wide stretch.

The country hereabouts consisting of little ridges, gullies and woods, lends itself to the elastic defense which the Germans are now employing.

Our attack probably surprised the enemy, the night being favorable to the assembly of troops and the preliminary barrage short and intense. The attack moved in progressive stages as it was necessary to pause while pockets of the enemy were being mopped up.

The French are reported to be progressing well in conformity with our own advance, especially in the region of Savy Wood.

The news up to the present has necessarily been scrappy as rain was falling when the attack was launched and aeroplane observation, one of the sources of early intelligence, was impossible. The weather has since improved. Progress is reported at many places, with stiff fighting at or near Fresnoy, Ronsoy and Epehy. Prisoners are coming in but no figures are available at present.

Enemy Fights Doggedly

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

In the fighting today near Saint Quentin, the enemy fought doggedly, evidently with a clear conception of the great strategic importance of the ground. The weather helped us in some measure by decreasing observation in the early stages of our attack so that we were occasionally almost on top of the enemy before we were observed. On the other hand the rain rendered the ground muddy and difficult in the gullies. Tanks contributed to our progress.

The Germans had assembled a considerable artillery along the front of attack, which was backed by long-range firing from well behind the Hindenburg line, although the long

Latest In Beauty Spots



MISS ADA KASHNER

Miss Ada Kashner, of Atlanta, Ga., is the creator of what possibly is the latest in beauty spots. Miss Kashner has a sweetheart in France. Her beauty spot has now been transformed into the insignia of the United States Infantry, crossed rifles. She also worked in the "V" service stripe, which designates six months' service in the war zone.

range guns had to restrict their shooting as comparatively few targets had been previously registered and therefore they did not form a serious obstacle to our advance.

The German Alpine Corps is carrying the brunt of the resistance and is putting up a stout struggle around the key position, Epehy. The morale of some of the other enemy divisions is poor and although the German machine-gunners generally stuck to their guns until the last, the German infantry shows a readiness to surrender.

Strong Redoubt Stormed

The Australians made good progress on the right, capturing Ascension Farm, which is a strong redoubt north of Fresnoy, and Villaret, upon a spur dominating the Saint Quentin canal.

The general impression is that it has been a good day for the Allies. The one spot at which comparatively little progress has been made is around the point where the French and British armies join but our guns are coming more and more into action in this section and are taking a heavy toll of the concentrated German infantry.

The ground everywhere is well adapted for defense. We have gained some very important points of observation and achieved results of high value. Considering the density of the elastic system of defenses, our advance is a very fine feat.

A notable feature is the stiffer resistance the enemy is offering. He has apparently strengthened his position with fresh reserves.

The latest news suggests that we are steadily improving our situation. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Aviation.—The enemy aircraft was less active yesterday.

British machines carried out reconnaissances and photography all day long far beyond the German lines.

We destroyed 11 and drove down five enemy machines.

Ten British machines are missing. We heavily bombed three German aerodromes during the night.

We brought down three large hostile night bombing machines over our

lines. One British night-flying machine is missing.

We dropped 29½ tons of bombs during the 24 hours.

French Hit At Same Time And Are Near St. Quentin

Paris, September 18.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

South of the Oise there was artillery-firing during the night.

Violent enemy counter-attacks on the Plateaux in the region north of Farcy were without result. We maintained our gains.

In Champagne and Lorraine we carried out coups-de-main and took some prisoners.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

During the day our troops operating in conjunction with the British Army progressed in the region west of St. Quentin.

Between Holnon and Essigny-le-Grand, on a front of ten kilometers, notwithstanding a desperate resistance we advanced our lines an average of two kilometers, reached the western outskirts of Francilly and Silency and captured Savy Wood and Fontaine-les-Clercs.

Farther south we held the southern outskirts of Contescourt and have approached Essigny-le-Grand.

We took several hundred prisoners.

North of the Aisne we continued to progress west of Jouy. The enemy delivered strong counter-attacks on the Plateau east of Allennes.

Our counter-attack drove back the enemy and resulted in fresh gains of ground and the capture of 130 prisoners.

German Claim Ground Won Back

A German official communique reports:

The French by a strong thrust in the direction of Rinon and southward of the Laffaux-Chavignon Road temporarily penetrated our lines. Our counter-thrust drove them back.

General Mangin continues to improve his positions west of Chemin-des-Dames in spite of the German resistance. His advance in the region of the forest of St. Gobain is one of the great achievements of the war. General Mangin's men are making one of the most admirable fights of this war.

London, September 19.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wired last evening:

General Debeney's army continues to advance in the direction of St. Quentin in conjunction with the British to the north. The Germans are putting up a very vigorous resistance a few hundred yards in front of the Hindenburg line, which runs west of St. Quentin, whose suburbs form part of the defenses.

Groups of infantry lavishly supplied with machine-guns are dotted everywhere and are endeavoring to hold up our advance but in vain, for the French, alternating rushes with infiltration tactics, are steadily progressing. They are not only two miles from the suburbs of St. Quentin but are already holding some of their old trenches on a wide stretch of front.

Americans Nibbling Off More Ground At St. Mihiel

London, September 18.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring yesterday evening reports:

The line of the St. Mihiel sector runs from the old line east of Verdun to Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, Woel, Haumont, between Jaulny and Rembercourt, just north of Vandieres and south of Champney to our old line east of Pont-a-Mousson.

The enemy has been continuing general withdrawals towards the position which now constitutes his line on our front.

West of Souleuvre Farm he has

been shelling the quarries we captured at Norroy.

The enemy continues active in the air. He dropped bombs last night on Pont-a-Mousson.

Our prisoners are well fed, clothed and equipped but had in morale and an inferior type compared to those captured six months ago.

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wiring at 5 o'clock this afternoon, states:

Our patrols report that the enemy is mining Haumont, suggesting that it is his intention to leave, but he is strengthening the dugouts and strong points along the Hindenburg line and much movement of men and wagons has been noted in the vicinity of Mars la Tour, Conflans and Chambley.

Five prisoners have been taken belonging to the 14th battalion of storm troops. Such battalions are never used for line work except the enemy is hard pressed for reserves. The prisoners agreed on the low state of their own morale admitted that the German Army is greatly discouraged by the British and American successes.

AMERICAN TANKS BIG FACTOR

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).

General Pershing's official communique yesterday reports:

Aside from artillery activity in Lorraine and Alsace, there is nothing of importance to report.

In the course of bombing operations in Lorraine our aviators were attacked by superior forces of the enemy. Five of our machines are missing.

Washington, September 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).

A press despatch from the American army in Lorraine states that squadrons of American tanks, operating for the first time on a large scale in the attack at St. Mihiel played an important and dramatic part in the defeat of the Germans. Divided into brigades of light, middle-weight and heavy tanks, they swung on to the field of battle immediately after the barrage. Before the day had ended they had entered the villages of Monsard, Pannes, Lemaire and Binney considerably ahead of the American infantry.

Occasionally the tanks got two miles ahead of the infantry and spread consternation among the Germans. Another press despatch states that the very large part which aviation has played in the offensive operations is indicated by a summary of the first four days' work during the battle of St. Mihiel. Despite heavy rains which transformed the air-dromes into seas of mud, seriously handicapping operations, in two days the Allied aviators made 3,500 sorties aggregating 4,000 hours of flying. They thoroughly bombed the enemy air-dromes so that the enemy was unable to accomplish much. The pilots and observers of the Allied units fired more than 30,000 rounds from their machine-guns at convoys, etc.

Another press despatch states that the Germans are entrenched in the second line of the Hindenburg system along a front running southwest of Metz. They appear to have accepted the new situation and are employed wholly on strengthening their defenses. The Germans are carrying out a half-hearted and seemingly perfunctory bombardment of the American lines, and the challenges of the American and French patrols are invariably refused by the enemy except where a conflict is inevitable.

British Push On Beyond Old Line Of March 21st

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19, 7 a.m.—

Newspaper correspondents in France emphasize that the stiffening of the enemy's resistance makes yesterday's advance by the British all the more remarkable. The German gun-power was unusually strong, long range high velocity guns being employed to draw

a line of fire almost equal to a barrage across a wide extent of country; hence, for the first time for a long period, most of the British casualties were from shell splinters and not from machine-gun bullets. This more intensive artillery bombardment gives an index to the strength of the British effort necessary to clear the ridges, with the numerous fortified villages lying immediately in front of the Hindenburg line, into which the Germans are being pushed by the irresistible pressure of the British forces.

An important feature of the advance is that the British have not merely passed their old line of March 21 but have attained very great success near Belcourt, where the St. Quentin Canal, which is practically an integral part of the Hindenburg line, runs for three or four miles underground. This tunnel begins near Belcourt and ends near the villages of Catelet and Lempire. The heights commanding the tunnel are now largely in the hands of the British and the Germans at this point can not hope to oppose the advance of the tanks by flooding the country.

SEE FURTHER OFFENSIVES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 18.—The Military expert of the newspaper L'Evenement foresees developments in the immediate future. Henceforth the struggle will continue without interruption as several sectors are equipped for an offensive giving Marshal Foch a variety of choice. The first great aim is the smashing of the hinge of the Hindenburg line behind the St. Quentin and Laon line so as to cause the obliteration of the huge salient extending from Flanders to the Argonne.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS

London, September 18.—Admiralty official. During the past 48 hours the contingents of the Royal Air Force, co-operating with the Navy, have dropped 13 tons of bombs on Bruges Dock and Marlailler aerodrome, destroyed 11 hostile machines and driven several down out of control. Four British machines are missing.

Two seaplanes and two aeroplanes engaged a formation of five enemy seaplanes which was approaching the East Coast. One hostile machine was destroyed and the remainder retired eastward.

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LOYD GEORGE MAKES APPEAL TO SPINNERS

Asks Them To Return To Work For Sake Of Men At Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 17.—Mr. Lloyd George has addressed a letter to the Association of Operative Cotton Spinners appealing to the spinners, in the interests of the men fighting at the front, to return to their work and to leave the decision of the matters in dispute in the hands of the Government after an inquiry by a tribunal to be immediately appointed by the Government.

The Press Bureau announces that as the result of a conference of representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners Association, the Board of Trade and the Labor Ministry held in London today, a meeting of the Executive of the Association and a special meeting of special representatives will be held in Manchester tomorrow to discuss the Premier's appeal.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER SCOUTS PEACE OFFER

Only German Attempt To Secure Camouflage Victory, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Speaking at a luncheon given at the Savoy Hotel to the delegates of the Australian and New Zealand press, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, referring to the peace proposal made by Austria, said that the enemy, beaten on the battlefield, now sought to snatch a victory by camouflage.

Mr. Balfour's reply certainly spoke for Australians. President Wilson's reply was the swiftest and most unerring blow at the weak joint in the enemy's armor. The enemy's peace bait had failed. The enemy would bait their hooks again cunningly and a thousand times more if necessary but the only peace which would be permitted must be a peace, dictated perhaps in Potsdam, which would ensure that the military power of Germany was forever broken.

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EXPOSES GERMANY'S DESIGNS OF CRUELTY

Zurinden, Teuton-Swiss Historian, Shows Aim To Terrify Allied Civilians

ZEPPELINS' REAL MISSION

Luneville Bombed Before War Declaration—Starvation Policy Charged To Berlin

By Julian Grande

The best-known German-Swiss historian of today, Herr Zurinden, whose second volume of "The World War" has just been published by Orell Füssli of Zurich, has a remarkable article in the Swiss illustrated monthly periodical, *Le Mois Illustré*, dealing with the bombardment of open towns, and who is responsible for having begun it. Whether the German Government will allow this number of *Le Mois Illustré* to cross the frontier or not I cannot say, but I think probably not, for if there be any sense of right and wrong left in the civilian population of Germany, such an article from a man of Herr Zurinden's standing can hardly fail to make them reflect.

I am the more inclined to think that this number of the Swiss monthly periodical will not be allowed to enter Germany because the first volume of Herr Zurinden's history, which he describes as "preliminary reflections on the war from the viewpoint of a Swiss," has been prohibited from sale there. In Switzerland, however, it is causing people seriously to modify their views on the subject of the war. I sincerely hope that Herr Zurinden's history of the war may one day find an English translator.

Herr Zurinden, like Carl Spitteler, Professor Nippold, Herr Loosli, the Bernese writer, Professor Ragaz, and a few other German-Swiss intellectuals, has stood apart from the great mass of his German-Swiss fellow-countrymen in this war, and adopted an attitude frankly hostile to Germany and her methods of warfare. They represent a small, but somewhat increasing, class. In French Switzerland such men as Benjamin Vallotton, (the author of the delightful *Potterat* books), the late Colonel Secrétan of the *Gazette de Lausanne*, M. Virgile Rosset, and many other writers and journalists, have always had not merely a part, but the whole of French Switzerland heart and soul with them.

Zeppelins For War On Civilians
Herr Zurinden begins by reminding the Swiss of the enthusiasm and delight with which they received the first Zeppelins when these flew from Friedrichshafen on their trial journey and cruised about coolly and unconcerned above Swiss territory, and how they were keenly sympathetic when the old cavalry General, Count Zeppelin, said: "I am a soldier, and what I want to do is to invent a new weapon for our German Army for war." Even those who are Germany's enemies today felt no envy, and were only desirous of doing Count Zeppelin honor by making him an honorary member of their societies and presenting gold medals to him.

When war broke out, the true nature of the Zeppelins was revealed. It became manifest that one of their chief objects was to strike terror into the defenseless civilian population in the countries at war with Germany, and thus "make them ready for peace."

Those who do not live in a non-beligerent country such as Switzerland cannot realize how much squabbling

American Artillery Follows Retreating Huns



AMERICAN ARTILLERY ADVANCING. © CENTRE FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, U.S.A.
American light artillery passing through a French village in the wake of the fast retreating Huns.

constantly goes on in the press and in cafes and beer-drinking resorts—squabbling inspired by Germany—as to who began the war, who first bombarded an open town, who first sank a hospital ship, who began the starvation war, and who was first guilty of atrocities such as the use of poisonous gases—of all which Germany knows very well she was herself first guilty.

I say this, as it may not at first seem obvious to many British and Americans why the foremost German-Swiss historian of today should think it necessary to spend so much time in proving to his fellow-countrymen that it was Germany which began the bombardment of open towns. If they were to live even a short time in German-Switzerland and read the German-Swiss press they would soon see the need for his having done so.

Haste To Bomb French

The Zeppelins, Herr Zurinden reminds us, were in such a hurry to drop bombs on an open town that they could not even wait for Germany's declaration of war before doing so.

"In those first days of August, 1914," he writes, "it was scarcely possible any longer to hold back the German army at the French frontier, so frantically eager was it for the fray. On Aug. 1 the German Emperor telegraphed to the King of England: 'I hope France will not become nervous. The troops at my frontier are being prevented both by telegram and telephone from crossing the French frontier.' Here and there, as we know now, a detachment nevertheless did cross the frontier and opened hostilities on its own account. I need only mention the attack on Jochery, near Delle, (a Swiss frontier town,) at 10 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 2, when the French Corporal Peugeot was shot from his horse by the German Lieutenant Mayer."

"The Zeppelins, however, were evidently much more eager for the fray than even the ordinary soldiers. Between July 25 and Aug. 3 frontier violations by Zeppelins were reported from Auboué, Commercy, Cornilmont, Verdun, Longwy, Vittonville, Mompelous-Trelon, Remiremont, and Luneville."

"At Luneville, on Monday, Aug. 3, at 5:45 in the afternoon, six bombs were dropped by a Zeppelin—an hour before the time when the German Ambassador, von Schoen, handed M. Viviani, French Foreign Minister, the declaration of war, the alleged justification for which was that French airman had been seen above Nurem-

berg, although no mortal eye ever beheld them."

"Why," asks Herr Zurinden, "was Luneville singled out for the honor of receiving the first Zeppelin bombs? It was probably an act of petty revenge for what befell the airship Z-IV, when, on April 3, 1913, having lost her way in a thick fog, she landed in Luneville, and spent some unpleasant hours there owing to the excitement which she caused among the inhabitants."

"That the French frontier population should have been disquieted by this occurrence can be well understood. It was impossible to know whether this airship, fully equipped for war and with a crew composed of officers in uniform, landed intentionally or by chance, and the people's instinct told them that the landing of such a monster boded no good. Their attitude toward the airship became menacing, but the French General Lesoot took measures to insure her safety, and the French chasseurs of Luneville wrestled bravely with the high wind which in one place actually tore the Zeppelin away from her moorings. Thus they saved the Z-IV from a serious accident."

"On April 4, the next day, she ascended again, but Luneville was a marked spot. On the first opportunity the Zeppelin intended to 'pay it back.'"

Ridiculous Yarmouth Excuse

Herr Zurinden then reminds us of the first serious bombardment of an open town in England—the attack on Great Yarmouth, in the night of Jan. 19-20, 1915. Not Great Yarmouth only but a number of other open towns were bombarded at the time, to explain which the German press said in unison: "In order to reach Great Yarmouth the airships had to fly over a number of other places. This they did without taking the least hostile action. Yet they were shot at by these places;

in other words, they were attacked and of course they retaliated by dropping bombs."

Herr Zurinden remarks that it is singular that these bombarded open towns over which the Zeppelins said they were obliged to fly to reach Great Yarmouth seemed to have been as much as fifty miles inland from Great Yarmouth.

"The German airships," the German press proceeded to assert, were therefore attacked first by the English. This, they say, was contrary to international law; it was an attack not by regular, recognized combatants, but was on a par with the way Belgian franc-tireurs had shot at the Germans from cellars and houses. The *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, the organ of Count Reventlow, made the now classic declaration that if unfortified places in England do not want bombs dropped on them from the air, then they must be good as to abstain from shooting at German airships flying harmlessly over them."

Herr Zurinden remarks: "Apart from the preposterousness of this German reasoning, how do harmless aerial excursionists know that it is franc-tireurs and not soldiers who have fired on them?"

Trying To Terrify British

"The German press," he proceeds, "immediately declared unanimously that the German bombs dropped on English civilians were merely Germany's answer to England's ruthless intention to starve out the whole population of Germany, men, women and children. We will wage our aerial warfare, the Germans declared, absolutely ruthlessly in retaliation against England's war of starvation against the German people."

"Never mind how greatly enraged the English are or pretend to be, we shall go on trying by means of our

Zeppelin bombs to make British civilians cry out for peace. And the *Kreuz-Zeitung* said that not until the English feel the horrors of war in their own land and feel them really keenly will they give up delighting in the good business which they thought the war was going to bring them. "The assertion that it was England which first attempted to starve out the German civilian population is"—a war which for them is enormously more dangerous—and that she did so by sinking English and neutral ships laden with provisions for civilians, and this at a time when England was still allowing free passage of provisions for the German civilian population."

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The New Era At Washington-- Efficiency vs. Political Pull

The Senator Who Could Not See The General--The
'Rating' System For Army Promotion

By William Hard
(From The New Republic)

A most distinguished person walked into the anteroom of the office of a bureau chief in the War Department. He strode in, and gave his name. He was a Senator of the United States. He was a Democratic Senator. And he wished to see the bureau chief. He would see him at once. His tone said that he would see him at once. And his tone explained the reason. He was the Anointed of the People, and he would see this bureaucrat straight off.

The Major who rose to meet him and to take his name was a bit disturbed. The bureau chief, the General, was very much engaged. He was engaged in a conference with a certain delegation of manufacturers who had come to Washington by appointment for this very day and for this very hour to discuss the reasons for a certain disastrous delay in the manufacture of a certain essential war-commodity. Did the Senator have an appointment?

The Senator did not have an appointment. He said so, and added that he would like to have his presence announced to the General immediately. Very well then. The Major would announce him and return with an answer. In the meantime, would the Senator have a seat?

No, the Senator would not have a seat. He would pace the ante-room majestically for the few seconds which would elapse before he was admitted to the General's office. Such was the tone of his pace. I watched it. It was the pace of Louis the Fourteenth about to say to a courier: "I have almost had to wait."

I said to myself: "Now we shall see! If this political bully can break up that conference, we are back where we were. If he has to wait, we have advanced."

But he had to do more than wait. The Major returned. He did look embarrassed. The General could not leave the conference. And he could not shorten it. It would last a long time. And then the General had another appointment. He would be busy all the morning. Very sorry. Most regretful. But no spare time till afternoon. So would the Senator be good enough to make an appointment for some time in the afternoon or for some time the next day?

Most certainly not. The Anointed of the People had been exposed to an act of less majesty at the hands of a federal employee. He perceived his duty. His resentment was sublime. "If the General cannot see me, I have nothing to say." And he strode out, with no interview had, and with no appointment made, leaving behind him two morals.

The first is that we are making some progress toward doing business at Washington by appointments and not by hit-or-miss invasion of people's offices. Those invasions should be prohibited by general consent or else by deliberate posted regulations. In the course of 15 months of war pretty nearly everybody at Washington (below the grade of Cabinet Member) has lost somewhere from a total of a week to a total of a month, or more, sitting in ante-rooms. It is a case often of victim and of vampire. The victim, a man perhaps of great importance, sits in the ante-room looking at the wall, while the vampire, a man perhaps of no importance at all, and with no appointment whatsoever, is inflicting an unexpected and chatty and useless visit upon a departmental head. The vampire is frequently a journalist.

I got a good lesson once on this point from Mr. Arthur Henderson, when he was a member of the English War Cabinet. I had asked him for an appointment. He wrote to me fixing a time some four days ahead. And he asked me to send him a little schedule of the questions I intended to ask him. I was amused and I was outraged by this adventure in English slowness; but it saved time.

I wrote out my little schedule and sent it to Mr. Henderson. On the appointed day, at the appointed hour, which was 3:15, I went to his office. I was admitted to his presence at 3:15. He had granted me 45 minutes. He drew out my little schedule from a drawer. He drew out, along with it, a set of dictated answers. He elaborated on those answers conversationally. I asked him supplementary questions. He answered them. I did not need to see him four times. I saw him once. He had made up his mind what he wanted to say, and he said it. And at four o'clock precisely the next visitor came in, and Mr. Henderson rose, and I took my hat. I was converted to the appointment system. It saves time and it keeps the noses of visitors glued to the real questions of their visits because they know that in just so many minutes the next visitor will be announced.

Our Senator's experience was an indication. It was one of a multitude of indications that our administrators of Washington are gradually abandoning the county-court-house here-I-am-and-any-electric-can-interrupt-me method of doing business and are making substantial progress toward a stringent saving of their

official energy. The President is much criticised for never seeing anybody. And perhaps it would be indeed nice if he could sometimes find just a minute or two to see Major Generals who have returned from France with first-hand information difficult to commit to paper. But, really, it would be better to see actually nobody than everybody. The President perhaps errs, but he errs in the right direction.

And the second moral left behind him by our Senator, our Democratic Senator, is even more reassuring. It is a moral in the field of really ethical morals. It indicates the quite astonishing degree to which political influence has been subordinated to technical efficiency in the conduct of the war and in the organization of our army for foreign service. Mr. Baker sometimes fails as a business man. He has not failed as a patriot. The inefficiency which springs from undue political influence has received from him the greatest check in our military history; and this point in his policy is again illustrated, and illustrated magnificently, by General March's recent order requiring every American officer up to the grade of brigadier-general, to carry a terrible scientific card on which, from the hands of his purely military superiors, he receives a purely military and non-political technical "rating."

This "rating" system is one of the novelties and curiosities of the war. We have never before had anything like it, in method. It was devised by Walter Dill Scott, formerly a professor in psychology at Northwestern University and now Director of the War Department's Committee on the Classification of Personnel. Dr. Scott's proficiency in psychology might lead one to fear that he would "rate" our officers by means of ergographs and electric currents and nerve-reactions and lists of memorized numerals and other psychological laboratory-tests. But he is guileless. His "rating" system, now being applied to all our officers throughout all our camps, is based absolutely on "practical" comparisons between man and man and not at all on "theoretical" deductions from laboratory-tests or, for that matter, from examination-papers. Laboratory-tests and examination-papers will weed out the feeble-minded and will perform various other services. But our "rating" system for the promotion of our sound-minded and sound-bodied officers to higher grades is a genuinely man-among-men system.

Besides which, it is a fascinating game. Imagine yourself a Major. It is your duty to "rate" all the Captains who are your subordinates. You proceed as follows:

First, you make a "rating-scale" for each of the five considerations on which you are going to "rate" your subordinates. These considerations are: Physical Qualities, Intelligence, Leadership, Personal Qualities, and General Value to the Service. The greatest number of "points" which you can give to any subordinate for General Value to the Service is 40.

German Who Dressed As Woman Arrested



EMIL PICTH

Emil Picht, who served in a German artillery regiment, was arrested in New York recently while wearing a wig and women's clothes. Department of Justice agents are investigating Picht's activities. They have been told that he has fitted out other Germans with women's costumes. Picht was held on a charge of disorderly conduct and will probably be interned.

The greatest number you can give him for any one of the other four considerations is 15. The greatest possible total of "points," therefore, for the perfect officer, is 100.

You begin, we will say, with Leadership. You are about to make a "rating-scale" for Leadership. You think of the officers you know, of your own rank. You think of Majors. These Captains will be, or will not be, promoted to Majors. Among the Majors in your acquaintance, which one would you pick out as ranking highest, in your estimation for Leadership, for "ability to command, the obedience and the co-operation of other men"? You mark him down at the top of your Leadership "scale." He is the maximum. He is 15.

Now, among all the Majors you know, which one is worst for Leadership? And which one is "just about average"? You mark down the average Major, in the middle of your

scale, at 9. You mark down the worst Major, at the bottom, at 3. You now have a scale for Leadership, and it is made not of theories but of Majors. It is made of flesh and blood.

Whereupon, equipped with this scale, you proceed to rate Captain Smith. You find that for Leadership, in your estimation, he is far above Major Black, at the bottom, and quite a bit above Major Gray in the middle, but clearly not altogether the man that Major White is at the top. Yet he approaches Major White, who is 15. You give him, we will say, 14.

For Intelligence, having made an Intelligence scale, consisting again of Majors, you give Captain Smith perhaps only 8. Captain Smith is not brilliant. He has no conspicuous "ease in learning." And on Physical Qualities you can give him only 8. But on Personal Qualities, such as "industry" and "loyalty" and "readiness to shoulder responsibility for his own acts," he compares favorably with any Major you have ever met. You would like to give him 16. But there is no 16. You give him 15. And on General Value to the Service, taking him all in all, especially on the question "whether or not he can arrive quickly at a sensible decision in a crisis," you decided, after comparing him with the Majors in your General Value scale, to give him 32, which is only eight short of the best.

Captain Smith's total then is 77. It is a high total. The normal total is 60. That is, if a man gets the average rating, the middle rating, in each of the five rated considerations,

his final totaled rating will be four 9's plus a 24—which is 60. Your average officer is 60. Captain Smith, with all his defects in verbal memory and in chest-measurement, is well above the average. He might not shine at examinations. He might not shine at laboratory-tests. And he might make a less than an average impression, at first sight, on a new commander in a new camp. But here you have a rating-system which is not, nevertheless, merely impressionistic. It is a really human record, put into a scientific statement.

Captain Smith carries his card with him to his next camp. And he carries it with him to France. General Pershing has particularly requested that every officer sent over shall bring his card with him. It goes in an envelope, sealed, and the officer delivers it, immediately on arrival, to his next superior. It does not determine his promotion. That is, it does not foreordain it. This system is not in any way a Chinese system. Captain Smith's rating, made by his Major and then revised by his Colonel, is not in itself conclusive to his superiors, but it is an element and it will be an increasing element, in their dealings with him.

And it is beautifully conclusive to Senators and especially to Democratic Senators and to other most distinguished persons conscious of their political importance.

Captain Smith's card, in duplicate, goes to Washington. It lies there in the War Department. So does Captain Jones's. Captain Jones is only 25, in his rating. The Adjutant General's

Office knows that he is only 25. And when a Senator or a Congressman comes to intervene on Captain Jones's behalf and begins to describe him as the darling of his regiment and the hero of his regimental mess, the answer is ready and irresistible. Without this card, the War Department could only say that it preferred its own personal preference to the Senator's personal preference. With it, the War Department stands on figures. And yet the figures, most happily, are personal preference, too—the personal preference of military persons, reached by a systematized comparison of military personalities in the field.

We chose the officers for our new army with marvellously little politics. We are going to promote them with marvellously little politics. Mr. Baker is a good deal of a politician in some ways, with a good deal of the timorousness of the politician; and our utmost admiration for him must often be expressed in the words of a penetrating subordinate of his who happily remarked that "Mr. Baker almost always gets his base on balls"; but in the matter of the mass of our fighting officers, and in the matter of the contracts for the supplies which those officers and their men will use against the Germans, Mr. Baker has gone boldly and forthrightly farther beyond politics than any other Secretary of War known to us by memory or by memoir.

And his bureau chiefs are aware of it. And they can, if they will, postpone contract-talking Senators to contract-working manufacturers

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JAPANESE WRESTLERS IN UNIQUE EXHIBITION

Many Foreigners Enjoy Good
Bouts And Picturesque Ceremonies At Hongkew

Sixty Japanese wrestlers, headed by E. Oyama, champion of Kyushu Prefecture, provided a real treat for some 250 spectators at Hongkew last night. A free-for-all, Japanese and European wrestling and Japanese singing and dancing by the wrestlers provided plenty of entertainment. There were 26 bouts of Japanese wrestling and two with the men using European style.

Oyama, who won all his bouts last night, will wrestle two Sikhs, members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and a foreigner tonight. The management has offered a prize to the local man staying ten minutes with Oyama.

Denkito, a 49-year-old veteran and former Kyushu champion, was thrown by a 21-year-old lad, Nekomata, but the old man insisted on meeting Nekomata at European catch-as-catch-can. The bout provided plenty of amusement and Denkito qualified as a comedian by his antics after the second defeat.

The ceremonies prior to the bouts excited interest among the large number of foreigners attending. When the wrestlers enter the sand ring, they clap their hands and then extend their arms, thereby taking oaths that if either is injured or even killed, he or his friends will raise no objections or take any action against the opponent causing the injury.

The drinking of water follows signifying the willingness of the opponents to die.

The giving of water to a dying man is an ancient Japanese custom. Salt is then sprinkled on the sand in the ring thereby purifying the sand and the minds and bodies of the wrestlers. The men then take position and at a word from the gaudily dressed referee the bout is on. Tonight's bouts will start at nine o'clock and there will be a special program of matches Sunday afternoon commencing at three o'clock.

Robbers Get Big Loot In A Singing House

Six Armed Chinese Escape
With \$2,100 In Jewelry
On Swatow Road

Six Chinese, armed with revolvers, entered a singing house at 5 Swatow Road early yesterday morning, held the occupants in a room at the point of a revolver and looted the house, taking pearls, diamonds and jewelry

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



valued at \$2,100. Before making their getaway, the robbers locked the occupants in a room on the first floor, bound and gagged a coolie and then locked the front door of the house. The police are investigating.

H. Langley, T. R. Macdonald, Dr. H. H. Morris, E. W. Stagg, C. E. M. Thomson and W. J. Monk (Capt). S. R. C. - A. J. Willis, L. P. Quincey, T. Main, W. T. Manley, C. H. Bhoora, W. E. Wilson, C. E. Ollerdissen, J. Robertson, H. Harrison, A. N. Other, H. J. Cooper. (Capt).

S.C.C., vs. A. R. Hager and T. P. Moorehead, Columbia Club. R. Bauld and J. M. Pearson, S.C.C., vs. Dr. A. M. Massey and Dr. W. R. Smith, Columbia Club.

Week-end Sports Calendar

This Afternoon

RACING

Gymkhana meeting at Kiangwan
Track 2:00
1.-Polo Dash Handicap.
2.-Shotover Plate.
3.-Tower Plate.
4.-Grand Stand Stakes.
5.-Saturday Selling Plate.
6.-Riversdale Plate.
7.-Wilderness Plate.
8.-Flying Plate.
9.-Nil Desperandum Plate.

CRICKET

Recreation Club vs. W. J. Monk's Eleven 2:00
LAWN BOWLS
S.V.C. Reserves vs. Shanghai Scottish 3:00

Cricket This Afternoon

The match scheduled for this afternoon between Shanghai Cricket Club and St. George's Society teams has been cancelled.

There will be a game at the Recreation Club between an eleven captained by Mr. W. J. Monk and the Recreation Club team. The match starts at two o'clock.

The lineups:
Mr. Monk's Eleven - W. C. G. Clifford, D. H. Cooke, G. S. R. Cushnie, S. J. Deeks, R. Grimshaw,

Tennis Tomorrow

Five doubles matches will be played at the Shanghai Cricket Club courts tomorrow afternoon between pairs playing for the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Columbia Country Club. The tournament will start at four o'clock. The matches:
St. G. R. Clark and T. R. Banister, S.C.C., vs. G. A. Roper and A. Gerry, Columbia Club.
L. E. Whelan, and C. C. Graham, S.C.C., vs. R. W. Squires and B. C. Hadle, Columbia Club.
Dr. A. Moore and C. L. Bickerton, S.C.C., vs. W. A. B. Nichols and F. Twogood, Columbia Club.
J. Tiffin and G. H. G. Cautlon,

Tomorrow Afternoon

LAWN TENNIS

Columbia Club at Shanghai Cricket Club (doubles) 4:00

Lawn Bowls

Interport lawn bowls matches will be held here Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Teams will arrive from Hongkong and Hankow today and tomorrow.

The Shanghai four has been picked for the first match. The team includes R. C. Aitkenhead, skip; J. C. Macdonald, R. J. Bowerman and R. Simmons.

Reserves vs. Scottish

This afternoon there will be a match at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club between Shanghai Volunteer

Company Reserves and Shanghai Scottish.

The lineups:

Reserves	Scottish
D. McAllister (Skip)	C. M. Bain (Skip)
A. G. Mossop	J. S. MacGavin
W. F. Gray	N. C. Wilson
F. L. Marshall	G. Bloom
T. Spring (Skip)	A. Taylor (Skip)
E. Payne	P. M. Scott
V. Grundy	D. Macgregor
W. N. C. Allen	W. M. Calderwood
R. J. Bowerman	C. W. Porter
(Skip)	(Skip)
H. H. Fowler	W. A. Turnbull
W. E. Forsyth	D. M. H. Farrant
D. M. Graham	F. B. Walker

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NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

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Articles, Hand-made Laces, etc.,
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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather on
our coasts. Rough sea to the
southeast of the Loochoos.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

An Expression of Loyalty

"BY their fruits ye shall know them" runs the Biblical adage. The richest harvest produced by American occupation of the Philippine Islands is just being gathered in by the United States in the shape of a rare and signal expression of Filipino loyalty to the country whose beneficent rule has for nearly two decades spread throughout the length and breadth of the islands like a wholesome leaven. Ever since the entrance of the Americans in the war, the Filipino people have been impatiently anxious, one might almost say restive, to give a tangible expression of their loyalty to America, under whose rule they have made their seven-league strides towards political reform, enlightenment and national progress. This heartfelt loyalty to the United States will shortly be expressed in terms of material fulfillment. On November 1, a new military entity will be created in the Philippines by the mustering of the Philippine National Guard; 28,000 already have volunteered, from among whom 15,000 men will be organized October 1, and sworn into Federal service, assigned to stations throughout the Philippine Islands and become the Philippine Division of the United States Army a month later. Orders for the mobilization have been issued and sent to all provincial capitals, recruiting depots have been established and everything is ready for the Filipino people to stand behind the offer of a Philippine Division, made by the President of their Senate, Manuel Quezon, to President Wilson in April, 1917. The material from which the new Division is to be formed is not to be disdained, as the officers have gone through an intensive training course and have been tutored by officers who have seen service in France and comprise educated Filipinos and a scattering of Americans.

It is a most gratifying fact to Americans and Filipinos alike that the trips made by Manuel Quezon and Brigadier-General Thomas L. Hartigan to the United States to interest President Wilson and the War Department in the organization of a Philippine Guard are to bear such good fruit. Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison and Adjutant General Ralph W. Jones, also come in for large credit for having been instrumental in obtaining recognition of the unit by the Congress of the United States. Apart from sentimental considerations, the military value of this new unit of the United States Army will be not inconsiderable, as the Filipino fighting man has in the past proved his worth.

Such a signal demonstration of Filipino loyalty to America as the formation of a Philippine Division of the United States Army is a wonderful tribute to the success of American administration in the Philippines and is calculated to fire the imagination both of Americans and their Filipino fellow-citizens. The value of such an expression of devotion to America and the cause for which America and her Allies are fighting lies in the fact that it is spontaneous and voluntary. The Philippine Division is not content to take merely a passive part in the war. Washington has from time to time been urged to send Filipino troops to the Mexican border for patrol duty. The climate in France and Siberia prohibits the ordering of Filipino soldiers to either front and the desire of the War Department to release American troops now on duty at the Mexican border may mean that the Philippine Division will go to the United States. That means for every Filipino soldier sent to the United States, one American can be released for service in Europe. The moral effect produced on the minds of small states by the resolve of the people of the Philippines to take an active part in the war should be tremendous. We could dwell at length on the sentimental aspects of the formation of such a military unit, but it will suffice to say that it is one of the decisive things of the present war of civilization against inhumanity and wrong to weaker and smaller nations.

England in War Time - By Harold C. Norman

VI
Air Raids

AS one retires to rest in London for the first time after many years, the mind can hardly grasp the significance of the fact that the dear old city is no longer a place of absolute safety. In the old days, after one had switched off the light and settled down in the blankets, there was practically no danger to be feared during the dark hours of the night, fire and burglars being the only risks one might be called upon to face. Now, after you lay your head on the pillow and close your eyes in sleep, there is a strong possibility—and during one phase of the moon, a probability—that you may wake later on to a hideous uproar, or even, if the building which shelters you is destined to be a mark for the messenger of death from the sky, never waken again.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the biggest city in the world take the matter of air raids philosophically. Life goes on just as usual and there is no interruption to business the morning after the aerial murderers have paid their visit. Newspapers, of course, are not permitted to publish any detailed reports of the damage done, and as a matter of fact but little more information is given by them than appears in the cables which you read in your CHINA PRESS a day or so after London has had one of her unpleasant visitations. In the trains and buses, and where men do congregate, however, the raid is the subject of conversation for a few hours: by the next morning the matter has almost been forgotten. It is possible, however, to get all—and more than—the information you may want from people who have come into close contact with some of the tragedies of the hours of darkness, and if you yourself have been spared the sight of actual death and mutilation, you will hear tales that will make the blood turn cold. It is easy to discover, too, in what districts and in what streets the bombs have fallen, and he would be a strange man who, having leisure at his disposal, did not make a tour of those districts and a close inspection of the damage done.

The Huns have always had it that their Zeppelins and Gothas have caused enormous devastation in London, and though one takes all "news" emanating from that tainted source with the proverbial grain of salt, yet there is still a belief at the back of one's mind that, notwithstanding official reports to the contrary, the material damage done must be considerable. It is therefore a more than pleasant surprise to discover for oneself that for what the raiders have accomplished they might just as well have stopped in Hunland. Buildings here and there may be demolished, huge holes torn in roadways, and innocent blood shed, but one may travel north, south, east and west without finding anything worthy of note.

During more than four years of warfare, not a single government building has been struck, the ancient churches still rear their spires heavenward, the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral stand uninjured. Save, here and there, a gap in a row of houses, an occasional building with windows broken, shored up to prevent its falling, there is really nothing to indicate that London has on so many occasions been under fire from the air.

There is much to be seen, however, that will prove to you that London has had her experiences and has profited by them. Outside nearly every building of importance in the City, the West End and the suburbs, a notice is displayed to the effect "limited accommodation is available in case of an air raid. Persons sheltering in this building are warned that they do so at their own risk." There are also official placards in all directions giving most minute instructions and advice as to the course to be followed when the raiders appear. "This way to the air shelter," is another familiar notice in the streets. On many hundreds of the lamp posts are two glass box signs, the top one of which, bearing the injunction "Take Cover," is illuminated inside when the first warning is given at night time. When the raid is over, the wording changes to "All Clear."

Against the blocks of buildings, set back from the road, which have heavy glass pavement lights over the basement below, stacks of sandbags have been piled, for so many bombs have the strange habit of falling sheer down the front of a building and exploding on the pavement. If a bomb falls through a pavement light and explodes in the basement, the whole of the building

above will be wrecked; thus the sandbags. There is a fairly fine mesh netting over all skylights, not as a protection against bombs, but to stop shrapnel bullets.

In this connection, it is curious to stand at the bottom of Cheapside, and look up at the top cornice of the Post Office building in St. Martin's le Grand, for a falling bomb, which mercifully did not explode, has chipped out a huge piece of stone. It is the bomb that did this, and another one which fell near-by, which are supposed to have been aimed at the Bank of England less than half a mile away.

Another striking feature of the streets and open spaces is the searchlight apparatus to be seen everywhere; mounted on many a point of vantage, the tops of high buildings (there are anti-aircraft guns there, too), the cornice of the Marble Arch, and right by Jack Straw's Castle, on Hampstead Heath. It is indeed a wonderful sight, when night has fallen, to see the swiftly moving shafts of brilliant light in all directions; still more thrilling is it to witness the display when a warning has been given, and afterwards, when the raid is actually in progress. Searchlights and darkened streets are not the only features of the great city at night—the loud drone of patrolling planes is so common that Londoners pay no attention to it. Wonderful, however, to the newly returned Easterner is the sight of an aeroplane, four, five, ten thousand feet up, hovering over the city of eight millions, its broad wings turned to gold in the last rays of the setting sun, or silvery and mysterious, like some giant moth, when bathed in the brilliant white rays of the searchlights. The loud droning of a patrol, heard through the open window in the stillness of the night, is comforting and reassuring, and one breathes a prayer for the safety of the brave lads who, carrying their lives in their hands, watch over London while she sleeps.

In the daytime, so blasé are the good citizens of London, and even the children, that few trouble to look skyward when the familiar droning is heard, even though the pilot of the machine may be looping the loop, flying upside-down, practising the nose dive, or doing the hundred-and-one "stunts" that it is the delight of the youthful and light-hearted aviator to perform, even over the immensity of London. The Far-Easterner becomes used to it after a time, and remembers with a smile that a few short months before he paid ten dollars to witness feats that many hundreds of boys of eighteen and nineteen perform at home with ease before they have been three months in training.

The official advice as to what to do in an air raid is, if one is safely at home, to "stay where you are." One is warned, though, to keep away from the windows and a direct line from them. Shrapnel bullets from the anti-aircraft guns, and machine-gun bullets from the planes, are humming like angry wasps past the houses, and zip-zipping on the walls and pavements, and thus the vicinity of a window is not a place to be desired. Whether you are in a five-storey mansion or a one-storey house, stay where you are! There are inquests held on people after every raid who have been killed in the street when proceeding from their own house to that of a neighbor's, because, forsooth, they "thought it might be safer."

One is supposed to be comparatively safe in an eight or nine-storey building of modern steel and concrete construction. It does not always follow, however, for the "John Bull" printing and publishing offices in Long Acre, recently completed and of reinforced concrete construction, were smashed to a heap of shapeless ruins early this year. The present writer's room in the Strand Palace hotel (1,000 rooms) was on the second-storey, and great was the feeling of security, for the hotel, generally speaking, is nine-storeys high. How quickly was that feeling of security dispelled a few days after when inspection from the street revealed the fact that the face of the building was set back some thirty feet one storey above his room!

It is an awesome experience to pass through a raid, an experience that is not likely to be forgotten, especially if it be of the nature of the one that took place on Whit Sunday of this year, when the first attack was made at 11:10 p.m. and the second at 1:15 a.m., 37 people being killed and 161 wounded. More than 20 Gothas were believed to have been engaged, seven of which were shot down in the London district, in Kent, and over the sea.

One is in a sound sleep, when, suddenly, he awakes with a start.

He sits up in bed, alert, the mists of sleep all vanished, for the inner consciousness tells him that it is nothing ordinary that suddenly drove sleep from the brain. Sure enough, a moment later—Boom! and it is realized that the raiders of the night are close at hand, and that the warning "Maroons" are being fired. Everybody in the huge hotel is awake now, and as the guns of the outer barrage are heard, and police whistles shrill along the streets without, there is a general exodus into corridors, and men, women and children, in all stages of dishabille, and strangers all, forgo their without embarrassment.

One cannot resist the temptation to look out of the window, although it is a foolish thing to do. There is little to be seen, however, except the beams of the great searchlights, flashing upwards, policemen on bicycles, furiously blowing whistles, and a few belated wayfarers scurrying to safety.

There are three rings of barrage in the defense of London, and the height at which the shrapnel in each ring is timed to burst is different in each case, and constantly changed at that, and so intense and skilful is the fire that the enemy formations are invariably broken up, and their planes, mostly singly, dart here, there and everywhere in efforts to escape. London is an easy place to find from the air, for even though the city is darkened to a great extent, there is always the faint glow that nothing can do away with, and furthermore, the course of the Thames is more or less easy to follow.

The guns in all three rings of barrage engage, and the tremendous detonations of bursting bombs may now be heard; at intervals between the firing of the big guns, the rattle of machine-guns may be distinguished. There is an ear-splitting roar, so loud that it might almost be in the street without, and one realises with a shudder that death has come to many near at hand.

But enough of raids! They are utterly ineffectual, and instead of spreading consternation among the masses, they serve but to steel hearts and deepen determination to carry on till victory and peace come to the land once more.

They're very exciting, all the same.

On Sunday, "By the Silver Sea"

Two Poems On Roses
(From The Westminster Gazette)

I
'E's an old soldier, is Bill!
An' 'e 's gal wot lives in the country
Sent 'im a box o' flowers,
An' 'e 'ad 'em put in 'is bivvy.
An' 'e watched 'em for hours.

An' we 'oo aren't like old soldiers
Couldn't bide by the smell,
'Cos we wished we 'ad been in Eng-
land
Instead o' bein' in 'ell.

But Bill didn't seem to get 'umpy.
'E didn't moan and sigh.
'E just sat and smiled at 'is roses,
Though we could almost cry.

It's a way they 'ave, the old soldiers,
The good 'uns like Bill,
They 'ave roses come out from Eng-
land,
And are 'appy still!

'E's a good old soldier, is Bill!
REGINALD F. CLEMENTS.

II
Miranda sells them bravely every
summer,
Nor seems to mind their manu-
factured smell.

She has a sweet, strained smile for
every comer,
Pretends she hadn't if she falls to
sell.

And Margot pen-paints pink ones
(very neatly)
On bits of turquoise velvet, and on
gauze.

She makes me presents of them,
rather sweetly,
Detects no hollow note in my ap-
plause.

You grow them—real ones. Yet it
seems a matter
Of catalogues, and cuttings, and a
prize;

Of Mrs. That and Lady This you
chatter—
But I—alas, I cannot criticise.

I write about them for small sums
of money.
My "garden" songs are sung on all
the piers;

Resisting the temptation to be funny,
I often move my audience to tears.
So Rose, you are no more than a
crumpled cotton.

A pigment of a rhyme, a colored
plate,
And all your velvet fragrance is for-
gotten

By folk too busy to discriminate.
MURIEL ISAAC.

Good Clothes And
Good Girls

(New York Tribune)

Every earnest uplifter has, or should have, some moral patent medicine warranted to cure all ills. One of these now puts forth the theory that there is an intimate connection between morals and clothes. It is not a new theory in essence; the outward sign often accompanies the inward grace. But the Lady from Philadelphia—a descendant, surely, of her who graced the Peterkin stories with such stores of practical wisdom—is convinced that if a girl is well-dressed she will not go wrong. "There's a certain self-respect," she says, "that goes with dainty garments." As a logical corollary she admits that a love of such garments may be a potent cause of going wrong. But her argument seems to travel in a circle when she adds: "Most poor girls are good." We do not dispute the conclusion, though we may fall to follow the method of arriving at it. If virtue and dainty garments are so nearly inseparable, and if most poor girls do not have dainty garments, then their goodness has a savor of the miraculous. Q. E. D.

It needs no uplifter, of course, to tell us that morality is only in part the creature of environment, that in every class outside those that are confessedly criminal the proportion of good to bad remains a fairly constant quantity. We cannot accept the statement that "most poor girls are good" as a just implication that most rich girls are not.

"Hearts just as pure and fair
May beat in Belgrave Square
As in the lowly air
Of Seven Dials."

There is no occasion to "treat with virtuous scorn the well-connected." Nor need the relation between clothes and morality be complicated thus by class distinctions. It is, indeed, an old theory that "clothes make the man"—expressed in proverbs in nearly every tongue. And if one looks the part one is naturally tempted to play it. But we feel somehow that woman's dress, at least, is too subtle a thing to be dealt with categorically. It is almost too simple a solution of the painful riddle of the world to say that if a girl is only well-dressed we need not worry about her moral welfare. That is a pretty short cut to perfection—even for an uplifter.

GOOD WORK SLOWLY DONE

Mistake To Be Constantly Under
Pressure And Nervous Strain

Some of us are trying to live our lives all at once. We would cram the slow development of years into the coming month or week; we would compress the work of an hour into the next five minutes. Nature—patient, tireless, cunning laborer that she is—does not favor this plan. She takes her time—"Because it is hers!" some one makes prompt answer. "She has command of all the time there is. She can be as deliberate as she chooses. We must make haste because our little lives are so soon clipped off. The darkness too early rounds our day. Our work must be put through with speed and under pressure or we shall not finish."

The best work even by these feeble mortal hands and minds of ours is done not in a fever but in a calm. Art (and the exception proves the rule) achieves most nobly when it achieves with tranquility. The personal circumstances of the artist may be distressing. He rises above them. His dream translates him to the skies above his mundane environment. His passion for the truth leads him to forget that he is poor and hungry, and misunderstood. He writes his book or paints his picture or composes his sonata in a land where it is always Summer and the skies are blue and tears are never shed and none ever dies. By the force of a creative imagination, he establishes for himself a new heaven and a new earth, and his spirit is tranquil because it is triumphant over the pinching and gnawing circumstances.

Artist or artisan, each of us must learn to make the pilgrimage a step at a time. Let not an anxious forecast corrugate the brow with the thought of a morrow sufficient into itself. Epicurean delight lives for the moment; and a man's more serious purpose in existence would often do well to follow the example. We can be sure as to what we wish to do with our lives; we can have a great and generous aim; we can appoint a goal and know the point we wish to reach and the way by which we are proceeding. But the miles we measure forward with the

spiritual eye are not to be overleaped in the next second. We must plod. We must be content with a wayside inn tonight, and the next night, and many nights, perhaps, before we reach our haven and our home.

It will not do to disparage this goody earth as a vale of tears; for all the sorrow and all the blackness that we see. The earth is full of fallible people like ourselves, trying and coming to grief and rising to give battle again in the inextinguishable hope of victory. We are more

alike than we realize. We are a marching army, with leaders whom we must obey. Like good soldiers we must keep the cadence with the rest. If we grow careless and straggle, we dislocate the whole procession. We came into the world bound to be submissive to its discipline. To defy the natural laws is only to be miserable and to make misery for others. If war shall teach us to respond with promptness to a command, out of its horrors will be born a blessing.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SLAZENGER'S
TENNIS BALLS

1918

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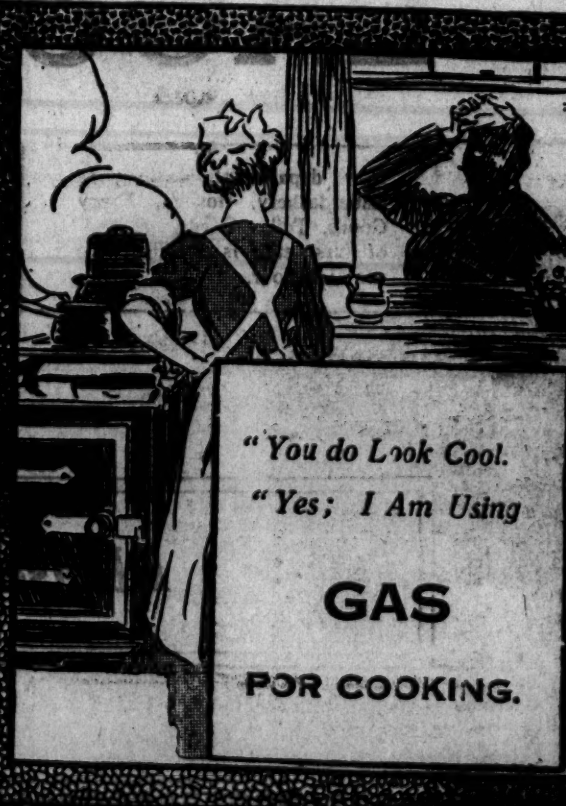
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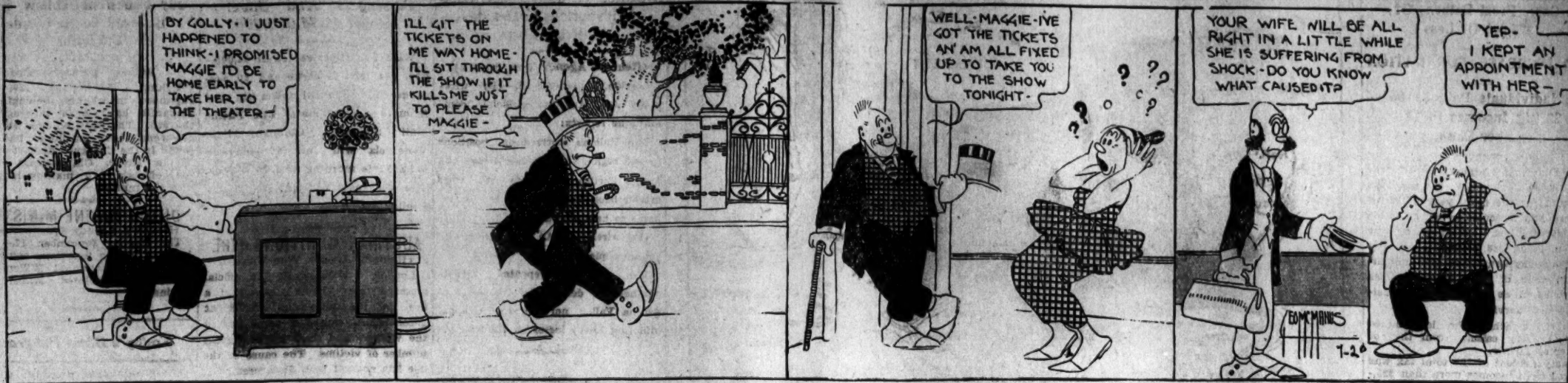
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Secret Of The Atom

By Garrett P. Serviss

A reader asks for the meaning of the statement that "a comparatively small amount of radium could run a ship." The meaning is that the atoms of radium are filled with internal energy, which, if released under mechanical control, would do a vastly greater amount of work than we can obtain from any other known source.

It is probable that all atoms are similarly charged with energy, but only those of the radio-active substances spontaneously reveal the existence of this energy by giving off heat, or by hurling forth fragments, or constituent parts, of their atoms.

Radium, by virtue of its internal energy, keeps itself continually at a temperature several degrees above that of the air around it. But the heat is given off so slowly that it cannot be employed for mechanical purposes, to say nothing of the fact that the amount of radium at our command is exceedingly small.

A piece of radium might be likened to a gradually oxidizing lump of coal; if its rate of atomic disintegration could be hastened the effect would be like putting the coal into a furnace, and burning it rapidly, whereby its energy would become available for mechanical use.

If we could not burn coal, but could nevertheless perceive by its wasting away that it had within it a store of energy which only required to be delivered faster in order to become available for our use, then the mechanical utilization of the energy of coal would be as alluring, and apparently as hopeless, a problem for us as that of the utilization of the energy of radium is at present.

The immensity of the energy thus shown to us in a form in which we cannot grasp it makes its non-possession an irritant, and ought to make it a powerful tonic to human genius. It is as if a mountain of adamant showed by slight outcroppings veins that it was stuffed full of inestimable treasure, which defied all attempts to gather it because of the impenetrable nature of the enclosing rock.

Some time genius will break into the adamant prison of the atomic energies and release them as fast as we want them, and then—there will be "a new earth" for man to develop his powers in, and the old one, the baby's cradle of humanity, will have passed away.

Then a few pounds of radium will, indeed, drive a ship, not of the watery sea, but of the fathomless blue ocean of the atmosphere, around the world, and possibly farther than that! Then will come upon man anew the peril of pride, thinking himself in truth a god, but not remembering that the gods are immortal, while radium, with all its hidden energy, is as mortal as man himself.

In giving forth its essence of power, radium perishes—though slowly. The "lifetime" of radium is calculated at several thousand years. It would be for man's interest to shorten it from years to hours or minutes. Thereupon its gigantic energy would come forth and tower up like the irresistible genie from the Arabian fisherman's bottle, and become his slave.

It has been calculated that one pound of radium would, in the course of its life, develop about 13,240,000,000,000 calories, or heat units. Now one pound of anthracite coal, completely burned, can develop 8,600,000 calories, which is only about one five-millionth of the amount stored in an equal amount of radium.

Then, make the pound of radium develop, or give out its energy, as fast as the burning coal does and look what you would have! But only a small fraction of a pound of pure radium has as yet been extracted from its ores, in all the laboratories put together, and when it is mingled with substances that are not so radioactive as itself radium's power is proportionally diluted.

Yet, there is, all told, a good deal of radium in the earth, enough, perhaps, to help keep it warm, or rather to prolong its existence as an unfrozen and life-bearing globe. So, too, it has been thought that radium in the sun may be a source of supply

for its apparently unlimited energies. But there is reason for thinking that radium is not peculiar in possessing vast stores of energy locked up in its atoms. On the contrary, it is probable that all the atoms of which the universe of matter is made up are similarly constituted, so that even the invisible air is packed with energy that if released could be used to produce mechanical effects.

It has only been actually proved, however, that the atoms of substances of great atomic weight are thus endowed. One may get a conception of them as centers of potential energy by likening them to wound up springs which perform no work until the catch is released. Where did their energy come from? How were they wound up, and who, or what, did it?

Only speculative answers have been given to these questions. We do not know how the mechanism of the solar system, with its revolving and rotating planets, originated, although it lies all open before us; even less do we know how the system of the atom with its infinitesimal orbits of super-infinitesimal and unseeable particles, which move with speeds comparable with that of light, was formed. And, as we cannot yet use the earth for a flywheel, so neither can we employ the spinning atom to produce mechanical power.

POPULAR FALLACY EXPOSED

Scientific Investigation Shows That
Athletes Are Not Short-Lived

For years most people have gone on believing that the athlete is short-lived; that he so strains his heart and lungs by overdoing that he comes to an early end through disease of those organs. Whether it has been, like some other things, a mere assumption based on theory which nobody has scientifically tested we do not know; but a veteran physical director, C. E. Hammett, has been making some investigations which seem to show that the theory is wrong and does not work out in actual fact.

Mr. Hammett's study is based on investigations of the subsequent careers of college athletes, which he sums up in *The Scientific Monthly*. First he took the men who rowed on the Harvard crews between 1852 and 1892. Out of 152 only two died of heart disease and but one from tuberculosis. Twenty of them had attained national and international reputation. These Harvard athletes lived longer than the average, and were on the whole more successful professionally and in business than the lamp burners who aimed at Phi Beta Kappa instead of at making the crew. According, of course, to Mr. Hammett, whose professional bias as a physical director perhaps should be taken into account.

Similar results came of the investigation of the after careers of Yale students who won fame as members of the crew or of the baseball, football, and track teams between 1855 and 1895. Of 807 who underwent hard physical training during their college years only four developed heart disease within half a century, and two of these were between sixty-eight and seventy at the time. Another study of distance runners, surely a hard test, showed only three cases of injury among 167 men. Mr. Hammett states, too, that a Consular investigation of the Irishmen of Japan showed that in 1907 there were twelve hundred such men over 55 years of age actively in service in Tokio, most of them strong and healthy.

This study seems to show that even severe athletic training in youth makes for health and long life. Still, men who have trained severely and who, when they get into the affairs of busy life settle down to sedentary existence with much eating, drinking, and smoking, are courting death; but so they are, for the matter of that, even if they never had any athletic training at all.

Despite this showing, however, the best judgment is that balanced, regulated and restrained physical

training, the kind that can be kept up through life and that deals less with games won and records broken than with steady building up and maintenance of health and strength, is the right way.—*Duluth Herald*.

Near The Camp

(From The Poetry Review of London)

A blackbird in the apple-tree
Is calling loud and shrill,
And far away the bugle notes
Are winding round the hill.

"Oh, Sweet! There's nought to heed
but love,"
The jolly blackbird saith.
"Come out, ye lads," the bugles cry,
"Come all, and tryst with Death."

There's mating in the apple-bloom,
There's parting in the town,
And lonely wives and grieving maids
Shall shake the apples down.

'Twas sweet, the love that built the
nest
In drift of orchard snow
But what of love that took the
swords?—
That bade the soldier go? I. I.

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—Fine weather in our regions.
The typhoon of the Pacific moves
WNW between in Maralans and
Loochoos, while the depression of
Pacific crosses the North of Korea
and progresses towards the Sea of
Japan.

20.—Misty, very cloudy but fine
weather. The barometer in our regions
keep high above the average.

Friday, September 20, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	756.35	757.27
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.78	29.81
Variation for mm 24h	-2.65	-2.23
Variation for mm 12h	-0.13	-0.20
Wind—Direction	SW	WSW
Wind—Kilom per hour	11	14
Wind—Miles	6.8	8.7
Temperature—Cen	20°5	23°4
Temperature—Fah	68.9	74.1
Humidity co.	99	88
Nebulosity 5-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	0.9
Rainfall inches	—	0.04

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Came From Returns Of
\$25,000 Or Less

BIG INCREASE FOR NATION

Ten Individuals Paid \$13,000—
22 Big Incomes In The
Labor Class

Washington, August 4.—Of the \$173,000,000 personal income tax collected for the fiscal year 1916, investors and speculators in all fields shouldered just one-third of the burden, labor .086 percent of it, and the remainder came from the multitudinous ranks of those whose incomes were classed as derived from "business" and "services."

Embraced within the last named class is every calling from that of banker to farmer.

Ninety percent of the total tax was derived from incomes more than \$25,000, and 1.66 percent from those of the \$5,000 class and less, although the latter constituted more than a third of the total of 437,000 returns. The highest average rate of tax actually paid upon net income subject to tax 12.3 percent, which fell upon the highest income class of \$5,000,000 and over. Only ten individuals bore the burden of that rate. They contributed \$13,000,000 to the total tax. The average rate of tax declined through the income classes to a minimum of .28 percent for the \$3,000 to \$4,000 class.

Although incomes of \$100,000 and more constituted only 1.5 percent of the total number of returns, they paid nearly three-fourths of the total tax. "Property" income from stocks, bonds, rents, royalties and all money working sources—constituting nearly one-half of the net total of \$6,000,000 reported, even in the face of the exemption of all dividends, amounting to exactly a third of the total net income returned, bore nearly its proportionate one-half of the total tax because of the much higher proportion of "property" income in the returns of the higher income classes, paying the heavier rates of tax. Incomes from "business" and "service" footed the remainder of the tax bill.

As an evidence of the inducements to thrift in matrimony, the returns of married men, making due deduction for joint returns of husband and wife, indicated their wealth at more than five times that of single men as shown by their returns, the former bearing a corresponding burden of the tax except for exemption in the \$25,000 to \$4,000 class amounting to about 6 percent of their total income reported.

Although for the country at large, the returns of single men were double those of single women, the six New England States were a conspicuous exception to the rule. The total income reported by single men in that section exceeded by barely 16 percent the total income of single women, bearing testimony either to the superior independence and earning capacity of the New England women or a reluctance to share inherited riches in matrimony. The District of Columbia and Hawaii were also conspicuous in that respect, showing about equal returns for single men and women.

A striking eccentricity in the report is the return in the skilled and unskilled labor class of twenty-two incomes above the \$50,000 mark, five of them being above \$100,000. Two hundred and eighty labor returns were above \$10,000.

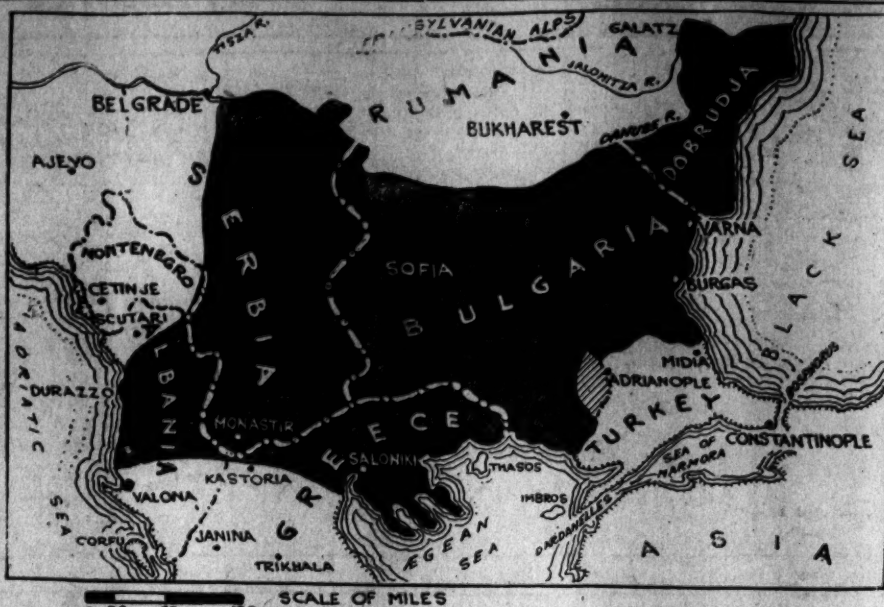
Four commercial travelers showed incomes of over \$100,000, as did two saloon keepers, one professional sportsman, eighteen hotelkeepers, and twenty-two insurance agents. Actors, singers, and musicians to the number of 914 showed a total income of \$11,123,000, a neat average of over \$12,000 and a possibility to stimulate the other 170,000 not making returns. Five of these incomes were over \$150,000.

In the class of authors, editors, and reporters there were sixteen incomes of more than \$100,000, and two above \$500,000. Twelve ministers of the gospel showed incomes of more than \$50,000.

The legal profession earned the greatest total incomes among professions, although the average income among engineers was higher.

Of the 23,000 manufacturers in the country in 1916, one in every ten made returns, paying a total of 12 percent of the tax; of the merchants, one in ten made returns, paying 12.5 percent of the tax; of commission brokers in all fields, one in five, paying 5 percent; real estate brokers one in four, paying 6.83 percent; lawyers and judges, one in five, paying 2.5 percent; mine owners and operators, one in six, paying 4 percent. One farmer in about every four hundred made returns, paying an aggregate of 1 percent of the tax, one teacher in every two hundred and one clergyman in about every seventy-five. The three States which reported the

Turks, Aroused By Bulgar Claims, May Quit War



Advised received from London say that Germany has lost Turkey as an ally in the war. It is said that Constantinople has been seeking peace with the Entente nations through representatives in Switzerland. The break has come about through the territorial claims made by Bulgaria,

explained in the accompanying map. The black portion of the map represents the territory claimed by Bulgaria. Most of this ground is already occupied by Bulgar troops. The shaded portion west of Adrianople is the disputed Maritza section of old European Turkey. This tract is now

claimed by both Turkey and Bulgaria. The dotted lines show the frontiers before the war. Turkey seeks to annex Bulgar-held territory in Macedonia (northern Greece), part of the Dobruja section of Rumania and other land on the Black Sea.

greatest total incomes were, in the order of their returns, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. New York, with nearly \$2,000,000,000, reported almost a third of the total returns. This, however, is not an accurate indication of the actual wealth of a State, for persons file returns wherever they reside regardless of where their investments or properties are. It is a fairly accurate indication, however, of where that much income is spent.

The net personal income reported in 1916 totaled \$6,300,000,000, an increase of \$2,400,000,000 over 1915, or about 40 percent.

Corporate returns for 1916 showed a total net income of \$5,700,000,000, an increase of more than \$3,000,000,000 over 1915, and \$5,000,000,000 over 1914, or more than 100 percent. Of the \$41,000 corporations reporting 40 percent showed no net earnings, which was a lower percentage than in preceding years.

Of the \$12,000,000 corporate tax collected, 17.5 percent was drawn from public utilities, 13 percent from iron and steel production, and 9 percent from mineral operations. The remainder came largely from miscellaneous manufacturing industries, banking and insurance companies, and merchandising companies.

UNUSUAL ENROLLMENT IN NANKING COLLEGES

Government Teachers' Institution
And University Are Taxed
To Limit Of Capacity

China Press Correspondence
Nanking, September 16.—Government and Mission Schools have for the most part opened and large increases in enrollment are being reported. The Government Teachers' College has about 300 new students in all departments. The University of Nanking is in full swing with a 15 percent larger enrollment than last year, the total registration to date being 545. Old and new students are still coming in. The registration in the University Junior College show an increase over last year of 72. One hundred and one applicants have presented themselves to the Committee on College Admission of whom 81 were admitted. Seventy percent of the applicants came from Chinese private and government schools and the remainder from mission and other foreign schools. There were three government students from Anhui and one from Kiangsi for the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The total registration for the College Department to date is 287.

Six new teachers have been added to the University faculty, four for-

signers and two Chinese. Three of these are for English, four are devoting full time to college work; two in the English Department and two in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Ray, head of the Department of Physics, has returned from furlough.

The large increase in students in the Colleges is crowding class rooms, laboratory, dining room and dormitory accommodations to the utmost. Two of the administrative officers are meeting classes in their own offices for lack of other class rooms.

A thorough physical and medical examination of every college student is under way and will be completed in a few days, after which every student will be required to take four hours of stated physical exercise each week, under instruction.

Great satisfaction is felt over the successful working out of the government scheme of university organization which was adopted by the university last year.

Nanking, September 19.—General

Li Shun has been receiving the congratulations of many Chinese and foreign friends at the Tsuchun's yamen today, the occasion being the celebration of his 45th birthday.

Mr. A. W. Gilbert for 9 years American Vice-Consul in Nanking has resigned to accept a position with the Government Higher Normal College, Wuchang. He left for his new work yesterday, his family for the time being remaining in Nanking.

The annual conference of the Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session. The conference is being presided over by Bishop Herbert Welch in the absence of Bishops Lewis and Bashford. Bishop Welch is Bishop of Japan and Korea. From Nanking, Bishop Welch goes to Kiangsi and then to Szechuen to hold conferences in these two bishoprics. He is accompanied on his trip to China by Mrs. Welch, who will also go to Szechuen.

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HEAVY ITALIAN ATTACKS REPULSED, SAYS VIENNA

Repeated Thrusts Beaten Back
With Serious Losses, Is
Austrian Claim

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 18.—(By wire-
less). An Austrian official com-
munique reports:

The Italians stormed our positions in the region of Tasson Ridge and Monte Pertica five times but were driven back each time after bitter hand to hand fighting.

(By wireless).—An Austrian official communique reports:

We repulsed repeated thrusts against our defenses at the head of Serena Valley, northward of Grappa, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

News Briefs

A fine of \$850 has been laid on Chu Ching-dong, a Chinese electrician caught recently with a box of Persian opium on the Shanghai Nanking Railway. The decision was handed down following the trial of the accused at the military court at Lung-hua.

Venezuela In Today With Mail From Home

Pacific Mail Liner Brings 60
Passengers And Silver
Valued At \$4,000,000

With bar silver valued at \$4,000,000, 600, 800 tons of cargo and 60 passengers for Shanghai and a big mail from the United States, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela will dock at Hongkew Wharf this morning at 7:30 o'clock. The Venezuela will sail for Manila Sunday afternoon.

AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 19.—An official message from Vienna states that a fire in the munitions works at Woellerdorf caused a panic among the workers and there were a great number of victims. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered.

TWO JAPANESE MISSING IN TSINANFU, ONE KILLED

Body Found In Yellow River,
Believed To Be Murder
Victim

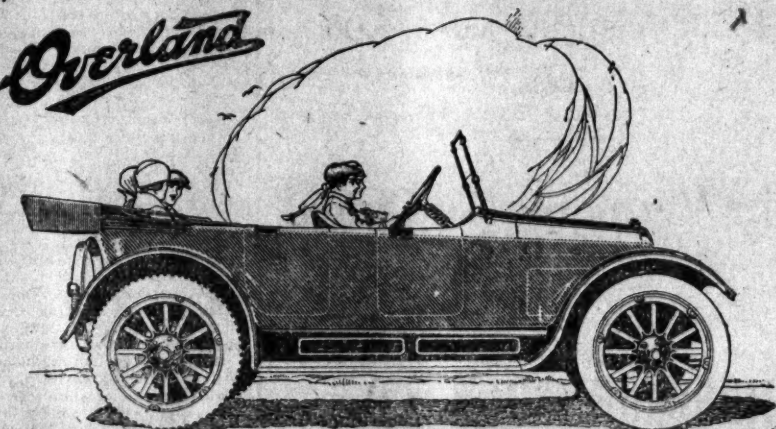
(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, September 19.—Two Japanese merchants belonging to Tsinanfu have been missing since the 9th. The body of one, who had apparently been murdered, has been found in the Chingyen district on the Yellow River. Chinese and Japanese officials are making inquiries into the matter.

DUTCH MARINE MINISTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, September 17.—Vice-Admiral Naudin ten Cate, commanding a naval station at Willemsoord, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground today, weather permitting, beginning at 4:30 p.m.:
1. March—The Lion Heart. Hansen
2. Overture—Ivan. Conterno
3. Waltz—L'Estudiantina. Waldteufel
4. Selection—The Chieftain. Sullivan
5. The Love Dance. Hoschna
6. Selection—The Tales of Hoffmann. Offenbach
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.



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Would you turn out a minister from your church, after forty years of faithful service, simply because he was old? They did that to Esther's grandfather and thus she became a newspaper woman. She burned the entire edition of the paper on which she worked; the editor raged, but the business manager rejoiced for he knew she had put the paper "Over the Hill"

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HARDEN EXCORIATES TEUTONIC POLICY

German Writer Calls Heifrich
Unfit For Post Of Envoy
To Russia

TILTS AT UNION OF KINGS

Slavs Alone Have Power To
Save Austria, Nothing In
Common With Germany

The Hague, August 5.—Maximilian Harden, in a recent article, speaks scathingly of Heifrich as Ambassador to Moscow, saying that he appointed himself. It expresses the hope that he will recognize the real meaning of the political work necessary in Russia and not merely consider it as an opportunity to "requisition" for Germany's war needs or to control all bank business with the threat of keeping all raw material, which is indispensable to Germany, and which will not be obtainable from the west for a long time.

Harden speaks of Heifrich's work for the transition period and of his office in the Pariser Platz, to which he also appointed himself, although the Reichstag would have no traffic with him.

"This industrious man," he goes on, "full of scientific knowledge, who had been in office in the Colonial Ministry, the Treasury and as Vice-Chancellor, (which the Constitution does not recognize), who has neither sown nor reaped, and has done much harm by sterile machinations, and whose resignation from the Deutsche Bank brought no sign of regret, is now to become a diplomat."

Harden does not believe that Heifrich's Lower Rhine industrial methods will bring him laurels in this new sphere, and considers him quite inadequate for the difficult post. Discussing Austrian policy, Harden asks whether another Triple Alliance is brewing in Eastern Europe as in 1815, and speaks of the extraordinary message of Kaiser Carl of Austria, as proposed by Czerin in agreement with his allies, mentioning the sentence, "This is the time when Kings must unite." This, he says, smacks of the times when Kings went to war and fought.

He says that the people do not

need to fear the bacillus of the colored races nor even the Bolsheviks, and that if the Kings wish to write "let them, as none of us can prevent it." Soon, however, the people will unite, which is more to the point.

King Ferdinand, he continues, was without the prospect of near assistance and since the Bulgarian Bolsheviks had turned in open enmity against him he no longer had nerves for strong resistance, so Czerin conceived Metternich's idea of the solidarity of monarchical interests. The writer calls this Czerin's sunny-side and says the "democrat" appears on the shadowside of Czerin, who can be quite Wilsonian when necessary.

"But now," Harden says, "he must not be so. He is an ardent Monarchist, Czerin thinks thus: 'Just look, I know Bucharest like my pocket. Handle our Emperor, Ferdinand, like a colleague and thus show that he is not to be shoved off the throne then he is in the seventh heaven and can be turned around my little finger.'"

This Count, says the writer, is the most mobile figure in the European theater and the most delightful psychologist, continuing to make politics without damaging his career.

Discussing the Polish problem, Harden says that to listen to the Polish Social Democrat Dahnzski, who is an eminent personage at home, "the two non-German thirds of the Austrian peoples must see in the independence of the empire a national political and economical misfortune. The Slavs, who are called enemies, are the only power which can save Austria, because they are the only ones whose interests are not in common with those of Germany. If the league is made closer, then Austria will sink to the grade of a political, military, and economical vassal of Germany."

Czerin is blinded by his own brilliance, says the writer, and sees in the war a duel between Germany and England. This is a false view. The war was started by high-born people, and please don't forget it came about because the Austro-Hungarian Empire was becoming oppressed by the power of the Slavs and because the Berlin Government believed itself obliged to help its ally out of a difficulty. The Anglo-German duel was never unavoidable or necessary, and

German statesmen never considered it as such. However much Britains and Germans hate each other, they need each other and must wish each other well if they are both wise.

"However, since the beginning of the ruthless submarine war the key to the Temple of James lies in Washington, and the war cannot end before America wishes to end it.

"A false and ugly mockery is the announcement that Rumania is satisfied with the peace treaty. . . . Ukraine has no nation, no language, no frontier, no name. The Government introduced by Czerin and which concluded the Brest-Litovsk peace is finished and two of its members have been condemned and put in prison."

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Luenbo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela left Yokohama for Shanghai on Monday morning and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai this evening.

The I.C. s.s. Taisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru (European Line) arrived at the Upper Buoy from Moji last night and leaves for Hongkong and beyond tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru (European Line) with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday and may be expected to arrive at the Hongkong Wharf today about 7 a.m. The Kitano sails for Kobe on Monday.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market as compiled on September 17, 1918.

Butcher's Meat
Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish
Bream per lb. 20-22
Cod " 14-16
Mandarin " 40-50
Mackerel " 20-25
Pomfret " 20-25
Salmon " none
Sardine " none
Sole " 16-18
Whitebait " 20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs
Deer each none
Duck " 40-70
Eggs per doz. 15-17
Fowl per lb. 18-20
Geese each 60-100
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 15-16
Plover " none
Quail " 16-20
Snipe " 16-18
Turkey per lb. 25-40
Teal each none
Wild Duck " none
Wild Pigeons " none
Woodcock " none
Wild Geese " none

Fruit
Apricots per lb. none
Apples " 8-15
Bananas " 7-8
Cherries " none
Cocoanuts each 15-18
Chestnuts per lb. none
Figs per doz. 5-10
Grapes per lb. 14-18
Lemons each 8
Lichees per lb. none
Mangoes each none
Mongosteens per doz. none

Melons each 2-3
Oranges per lb. none
Peaches " 10-15
Pears " 8-16
Perseimmons " 6-8
Peeboes " none
Plums " 12-16
Pumpkins " 15-18
Pineapples " none
Strawberries " none
Walnuts " 8-10

Vegetables
Artichokes each none
Asparagus per doz. 30-40
French Beans per lb. 10-12
Broad Beans " 3-10
Beetroot per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots per lb. none
Cabbage each 3-5
Carrots " 2-3
Cauliflower " none
Celery per bunch 2-3
Egg Plant per lb. 3-4
Green Corn each 1-2
Leeks per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms per lb. none
Onions " 2-3
Parsnips per bunch 2-3
Potatoes per picul 1.60-1.80
Peas per lb. none
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach per lb. 4-5
Tomatoes " 5-6
Turnips per bunch none

Grain And Flour
Flour American per 50 lbs. 85.50
Flour Australian " 84.50
Flour Shanghai " 84.50
Rice per 200 lbs. 73.80

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?
Then you need the aid of

PINKETTES

the little laxatives which accelerate digestion, gently stimulate the liver, dispel costiveness, biliousness, sick headaches.

Of all chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Milk
Foreign dairies per bottle 30
Chinese dairies " 17
Fodder
Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.65
Bran " \$1.90
Fuel
House Coal per ton Tia. 19.00
Stove Coal per ton Tia. 17.71
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.90
Laundry
Per 100 articles \$2.00-4.00
F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Launch Services

Tuesday, September 24, 1918
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.
Friday, September 27, 1918
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.
Saturday, September 28, 1918
The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

HIRE CARS
\$300 Per Hour
\$100 Minimum

'Phone Central 4257

The Hudford Garage

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
S. S.	S. S.	S. S.			S. S.	S. S.	
2008	8:4	300	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	1900	1000
2345	11:1	625	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1908	700
2346	11:17	640	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	1909	710
600	11:28	650	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	1920	700
1910	5:50	230	624	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	2300	1000

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
S. S.	S. S.	S. S.			S. S.	S. S.	
718	11:00	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1700	1612
728	11:10	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	1650	1608
748	12:00	—	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1631	1547
1180	1:50	—	145	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	1332	1221
1457	17:44	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1043	928
1801	20:01	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	808	640
7	—	—	220	—	—	—	8
800	20:01	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	704	1812
1078	22:31	—	266	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	651	1542
1300	0:08	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	349	1311
1316	0:18	—	377	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	339	1256
1514	3:16	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	130	1032
1814	4:40	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	2338	810
9	—	—	420	—	—	—	10
680	4:57	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	2329	2077
1154	8:38	—	623	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	1948	1448
1205	8:40	—	—	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1946	1472
1657	11:02	—	600	arr. Tientsin	dep. Pukow	1648	928
1844	13:00	—	681	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow	1530	728

Express	Express	Express	Express
S. S.	S. S.	S. S.	S. S.
1400	1400	1410	1410
2200	2200	1415	1415
700	2100	1425	2200

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line	Liaochow-Tientsin Branch Line
890 13:00 21:00 14:00 22:00	890 13:00 21:00 14:00 22:00
1000 14:00 22:00 15:00 23:00	1000 14:00 22:00 15:00 23:00

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets. B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

1 - train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 2 - train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Huichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

VINOLIA
BORACIC & COLD
CREAM SOAP
in
BATH TABLETS

Combines all the essential properties of a satisfactory Toilet Soap with medicinal constituents of special value for restoring and preserving a healthy condition of the skin.

To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED

3 Kiukiang Road
SHANGHAI

THE WING ON CO. SHANGHAI LTD.

Are you receiving full value for your money?
NO? Then make your purchases at
WING ON'S
The Great Departmental Store in
CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

Don't miss this opportunity of buying the
NEWEST GOODS OBTAINABLE
at our already recognized **LOW PRICES.**

Join the huge crowds today, and witness the
enormous consumption of our goods
DON'T WAIT TILL TO-MORROW

REMEMBER!
We deliver to all parts of the Settlement and
French-town.

THE WING ON CO. SHANGHAI LTD.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
SHANGHAI	7:55	8:10	8:40	12:45	13:15	13:45	17:15	17:45	18:15
WUSU	8:10	8:25	8:55	13:00	13:30	14:00	17:30	18:00	18:30
CHANGCHOW	8:30	8:45	9:15	13:20	13:50	14:20	17:50	18:20	18:50
TIENTSIN	8:50	9:05	9:35	13:40	14:10	14:40	18:10	18:40	19:10
CHINKIANG	9:10	9:25	9:55	14:00	14:30	15:00	18:30	19:00	19:30
NANKING	9:30	9:45	10:15	14:20	14:50	15:20	18:50	19:20	19:50

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
PEKING	8:55	9:10	9:40	13:15	13:45	14:15	17:45	18:15	18:45
TIENTSIN	9:10	9:25	9:55	13:30	14:00	14:30	18:00	18:30	19:00
CHANGCHOW	9:30	9:45	10:15	13:50	14:20	14:50	18:20	18:50	19:20
WUSU	9:50	10:05	10:35	14:10	14:40	15:10	18:40	19:10	19:40
CHINKIANG	10:10	10:25	10:55	14:30	15:00	15:30	19:00	19:30	20:00
NANKING	10:30	10:45	11:15	14:50	15:20	15:50	19:20	19:50	20:20

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
WOOSUNG	8:10	8:25	8:55	13:00	13:30	14:00	17:30	18:00	18:30
SHANGHAI	8:30	8:45	9:15	13:20	13:50	14:20	17:50	18:20	18:50
NANKING	8:50	9:05	9:35	13:40	14:10	14:40	18:10	18:40	19:10

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.		ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Local	Ex-press	Local	
Shanghai North	dep.		7.35	8.00	10.00	....	14.50	16.50	....	Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.00	....
Jiaohai	dep.		7.51	9.18	10.23	....	15.06	16.38	....	Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.30	14.35	15.30	....
Socowu	dep.		7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.18	....	Changchow	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.10	17.30	....
Lungchow Junction	dep.		8.16	9.40	10.58	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yuhah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.48	....
										Kashing	dep.	....	....	7.16	9.28	11.22	14.01	19.30	19.30	....
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	....	Kashu	dep.	....	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	14.48	16.58	....	....
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.53	15.30	16.39	18.15	....	Sungkiang	dep.	....	....	9.08	10.47	12.50	16.38	17.40	....	....
Sungkiang	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	....	Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	16.33	17.30	18.33	....	....
Kashu	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....	....	Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.56	11.55	14.35	16.50	17.50	18.40	....	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....											
Yuhah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.18	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	Lungchow Junction	dep.	....	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.15	18.30	....
Changchow	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.34	....	....	Socowu	dep.	....	....	10.59	14.44	14.14	....	17.35	18.30	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	Jiaohai	dep.	....	....	11.46	11.41	14.21	....	17.57	18.30	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.60	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	Shanghai North	arr.	....	....	11.50	13.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 20, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.

@ 5/5 = Tls. 3.64

@ exch. 73.6 = Mex. \$4.94

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.

@ 131 = Tls. 76.33

@ 73.6 = Mex. \$103.71

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.35

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 27.05

Copper Cash: per tael 1806

Native Interest: .11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 49 1/2

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 26.08

Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.78

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 5/6

India: Demand 5/6 1/2

Paris: T.T. 72 1/2

New York: Demand 110 1/2

Hongkong: T.T. 65

Japan: T.T. 41 1/2

Batavia: T.T. 26 1/2

Singapore: T.T. 42 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 5/7

London: 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/8 1/2

London: 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8 1/2

London: 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/9

London: 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9 1/2

Paris: 4 m/s. 75 1/2

New York: o/d. 122 1/2

New York: 4 m/s. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 1,450 = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$9.95

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR SEPTEMBER

Ex. Tls. 5/5 @ 5/6 1/2

" 1 @ 68 1/2 France 7.64

" 0.75 @ 110 1/2 Gold 1

" 1 @ 45 Yen 2.48

" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 20, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 6.25

Java Consolidated Tls. 11.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 149.00

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Tls. 125.00

Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 33.00

Unofficial

Langkate Tls. 17.00 Dec.

Shanghai Docks Tls. 155.00 Dec.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Tls. 127.50 Sept.

Yangtze Insurance \$ 210.00

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 155.00

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

72, 74 and 76 Bubbling Well Road.

Seven minutes from Bund by tram.

Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.

Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone Central 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate Meets

The fifth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Meyer & Measor, 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Mr. N. G. Maitland occupied the chair and there were present: Pere F. Sallou, Mr. M. Speelman and Mr. C. W. Wrightson, directors, and shareholders representing 27,600 shares. The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read by the secretary, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, the fifth annual report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission I will take them as read."

"The report goes very fully into details regarding the general working of our estates for the year and the comparative statistics given require very little comment."

"Our output of rubber fell short of the estimate by nearly 12,000 lbs. and was slightly less than last year. This is attributed entirely to weather conditions prevailing. The latter half of 1917 was a time of poor yields generally as there had been no definite wintering season as is usual earlier in the year, with the result that some parts of the estate were wintering till late on in the year and the output during that time never reached the amount estimated; however, the average yield per acre in tapping, 415 lbs., is satisfactory. A conservative estimate of 190,000 lbs. has been made for this year's output. Cost of production compares favorably with the previous year showing a reduction of nearly 2d. and the management having succeeded in reducing the cost of upkeep of the producing area, and also charges in connection with preparation of rubber for despatch from the estate, two items of importance under present conditions. The question of moving our factory building to a better site, which had been under consideration for some time, was decided for us in January by the smoke house and packing shed being destroyed by fire. New buildings were erected in a more suitable position at a cost of \$4,000 and \$2,500 respectively, these amounts being covered by the insurance money recovered on the loss of the old buildings. With a new hand sheeting machine, purchased during the year, the equipment of our factory is sufficient for present requirements. Weeding throughout the estate has been kept in satisfactory order at an average cost of \$1.62 per acre per month, as compared with an estimate of \$1.71 and a cost of \$1.92 in the previous year. With reference to the note in the report regarding the appearance on the estates of 'Black Stripe' and 'Brown Rot', our agents state that they do not anticipate any serious loss from these diseases and all possible measures are being taken to deal with them."

"The labor question is not an easy one at Pahang, but considering the conditions prevailing, the numbers of our labor force have been sufficient."

T.T. on London at New York, G. \$4.76 1/2.

Bar Silver (Spot), 49 1/2.

Bank of England Rate of Discount, 5%.

Market Rate of Discount, 3 1/2%.

Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellardies, 30.19d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Seinde and Bengal, 20.50d.

Cotton; Good Middling Texas 1 1/2, Inch Staple, 25.02d.

Plantation Rubber September, 2s 2 1/2d. paid.

Deliveries, China Silk, 41 bales.

Deliveries, Canton Silk, 33 bales.

Deliveries, Japan Silk, 104 bales.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$0.51 per pound equivalent to 1s. 2 1/2d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—\$0.51 per pound equivalent to 1s. 2 1/2d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market opened with fair demand but closed with a falling tendency.

Offered 1,053 tons, sold 653 tons.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuters' Service

London, September 17.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2 1/4% for account, 58 1/2d.

Cheques on London at Paris, Frs. 4.76 1/2.

and we trust our manager will continue to maintain this position.

"Reports on the estate by our visiting agents and Messrs. Barker and Co., in their annual report are of a generally satisfactory nature and we have again this year good reason to be well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Birkmose, has managed the estates during the year."

"Since the last report, we have planted up 23 acres of rubber and the area under rubber now consists of 610 acres, of which 437 acres are producing. We have also 120 acres felled and cleared which it is expected will be planted up this financial year."

There is little doubt that as far as the future prospects of the company are concerned, this policy of gradually planting up suitable land available should be pursued in order that eventually a minimum cost of production may be obtained.

"The Accounts as presented call for little comment; the usual allowances for depreciation have been made. The amounts appearing under the headings of 'Sundry Debtors,' 'Sundry Creditors' and 'Suspense Account' are the usual items outstanding in closing the books for the year. The result of the year's working is a small profit of Tls. 2,664.62 which your directors recommend carrying forward. This result is disappointing, but it must be within the knowledge of all shareholders that the year under review has been a trying one for all rubber companies, and especially for companies such as ours whose estates have not reached that stage of development at which a maximum output can be expected at a minimum cost of production. Efforts are now being made in the Straits and in London to stabilise the rubber market by establishing a minimum price, and we can only hope some such scheme will succeed in tiding things over till such time as more normal conditions may bring a revival in general trade requirements of rubber and shipping facilities to place the commodity without restriction where it is needed."

"Before asking you to pass the report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders would like to ask regarding the estate or accounts."

No questions were put and the following resolutions were passed:

That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1918, as presented and circulated be passed.

Proposed by Mr. N. G. Maitland, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

That Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Pere F. Sallou, seconded by Mr. M. Speelman.

That Pere F. Sallou be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson, seconded by Mr. N. G. Maitland.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the Company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 300 for Shanghai and Singapore. Proposed by J. Em. Lemiere, seconded by Mr. V. Meyer.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Banks

H. K. and S. B. 4535

Chartered 271

Russo-Asiatic Tls. 250

Marine Insurances

Canton 3375

North China Tls. 127 1/2

Union of Canton 8850

Yangtze Tls. 195

Far Eastern Ins. Co. Tls. 261 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire 1150 B.

Hongkong Fire 325 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Def. Tls. 140

Indo-China Pref. 107/6 B.

"Shell" Tls. 33 B.

Shanghai Tug (o) Tls. 38 B.

Shanghai Tug (f) Tls. 38 B.

Mining

Kaiying Tls. 10 B.

Oriental Cons. 275. 0d.

Philippine Tls. 0.80

Raub 32 1/2 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock Tls. 157 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock Tls. 150

New Eng. Works Tls. 25 1/2

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf Tls. 125 B.

Hongkong Wharf 90 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land Tls. 75 B.

Indo-China Land Tls. 50

Shanghai Land Tls. 99 1/2 B.

Wellbaird Land Tls. 2

Shanghai Hotels Ltd. Tls. 115 B.

China Realty (ord.) Tls. 68

China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50

Cotton Mills

E-wo Tls. 200

E-wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2

Lau-kung-mow Tls. 184

Oriental Tls. 67

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 158 S.

Kungyik Tls. 16 1/2

Yangtzepoo Tls. 9.15 S.

Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 90 B.

Industrials

Butler Tiles Tls. 25

China Sugar Tls. 86 B.

Green Island Tls. 8.10 B.

Langkate Tls. 16 B.

Major Bros. Tls. 5

Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 90 B.

Stores

Hall and Holts Tls. 113 B.

Llewellyn Tls. 330

Lane, Crawford Tls. 880 B.

Moutrie Tls. 322

Watson Tls. 55.80 Sa.

Weeks Tls. 113 1/2

Rubbers (Local)

Alma Tls. 7

Amherst Tls. 0.25 B.

Anglo-Java Tls. 61 B.

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 31

Ayer Tawah Tls. 24

Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.50 B.

Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 2 B.

Bute Tls. 0.50 B.

Chemor United Tls. 0.50 B.

Chempedak Tls. 9

Cheng Tls. 2.10

Consolidated Tls. 2.95

Dominion Tls. 6 1/2

Gula Kalumpung Tls. 5

Java Consolidated Tls. 11 B.

Kamunting Tls. 5 1/2

Kapala Tls. 0.50

Kapayang Tls. 27

Karan Tls. 10 1/2

Kota Bahroes Tls. 4 B.

Kroewok Tls. 16

Padang Tls. 11

Pengkalan Durian Tls. 4 B.

Permatas Tls. 2 1/2

Repah Tls. 0.50 B.

Samagagas Tls. 0.60 B.

Seekee Tls. 6

Semambu Tls. 0.60 B.

Senawang Tls. 6 B.

Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 0.50

Shanghai Malay Tls. 7

S'hai Malay pref. Tls. 10

Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.12 1/2

Sungala Tls. 1.05

Sungel Duri Tls. 7

Sua Manggis Tls. 3 B.

S'hai Kalantan Tls. 0.75

Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.50 B.

Shanghai Tams Tls. 22

Shanghai Gas Tls. 23

Horse Bazaar Tls. 23

Shanghai Mercury Tls. 50

S'hai Telephone Tls. 76 B.

S'hai Waterworks Tls. 160

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Rubber Returns

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., Shanghai agents of the Taping Rubber Estates, Limited, inform us that the output of Rubber from the above Estates for the month of August, 1918, was 14,141 lbs.

Rubber Outputs

July Aug.

Alma 32,000 34,000

Amherst 35,000 —

Anglo-Dutch 35,000 120,500

Anglo-Java 58,600 29,000

Ayer Tawah 23,714 —

Batu Anam 11,163 14,958

Bukit Toh Alang 15,400 16,000

Bute 10,000 9,800

Chempedak 23,901 —

Chemor 13,894 13,810

Cheng 55,294 52,377

Consolidated 42,500 —

Dominion 85,500 80,300

Gula Kalumpung 49,610 —

Shipped to London 54,000 50,000

Java Consolidated 23,085 23,867

Kamunting 11,014 —

Kapala 8,570 8,700

Kapayang 40,842 40,796

Karan 28,000 28,000

Kroewok 78,638 —

Langkat 25,000 25,000

Padang 12,544 12,067

Pengkalan 11,000 17,000

Repah 20,000 17,300

Samagagas 12,654 —

See Kee 13,437 —

Senawang 33,000 35,000

Shanghai-Malay 14,266 14,700

Shanghai Kiebang 15,800 —

Shanghai-Seremban 11,242 1,010

Shanghai-Pahang 16,872 —

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 25	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.F.R.	
Sept. 26	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 29	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Malville Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 10	—	San Francisco	Montezuma Maru	Br. C.F.R.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 14	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 17	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 23	—	Seattle, etc.	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 21	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	China Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 21	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tatsumi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 22	—	Kobe	Idano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 27	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 4	—	Nagasaki	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 12	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 19	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Takuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
	—		Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept. 22	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
	—	London, etc.	Taito Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
	—	Marseilles			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 22	—	Hongkong and Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 21 4.30	—	Ningpo	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 22 1.00	—	Swatow and Hongkong	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 23 4.00	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 24 1.00	—	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingding	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 26 D.L.	—	Nagasaki, Hongkong & Canton	Montezuma	Br. C.F.R.	
Sept. 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Br. C.F.R.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 21 noon	—	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 21 11.30	—	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shunshien	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 24 1.00	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 24 3.00	—	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengting	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 26 10.00	—	W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 27 3.00	—	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 4 4.00	—	Vladivostok	Sumbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 21 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 21 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Shangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 22 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangto	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 23 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 23 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 23 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 24 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 24 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Tafu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 24 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 25 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 27 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 21	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Swatow	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Kiangto	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Ningshao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 20 11.30	—	Amoy and Swatow	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20 11.00	—	H'kong & Canton	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sept. 20	—	T'au, T'sin and Dairen	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 20 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 20 M.N.	—	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 21	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.N. Co.

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 5	—	Liverpool	Arestes	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong	Chiyan Maru	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	—	Glasgow	Fukukoku M.	Jap. S. Shokai
Aug. 14	—	Cruise	Idomenus	Chl. Customs
Sept. 3	—	Japan	Maynet	Jap. M.B. Co.
Aug. 31	—	Japan	Mitsui	Chl. San P. S.N.
Aug. 12	—	Ningpo	Nagata Maru	Jap. A. P. Co.
Sept. 10	—	Hankow	Taiho No. 3	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 10	—	Hongkong	Tijmanok	Lut. H.C.T. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Store Nordlake	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Sept. 11	—	Cruise	Linsberg	Chl. Customs
Sept. 12	—	Tsingtao	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 13	—	Hankow	Melfoo	Am. S. O. Co.
Sept. 15	—	Hankow	Changon	Br. H.O. S.S. Co.
Sept. 15	—	Hankow	Tuckow	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap. M.B. Co.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 18	—	Japan	Tatsumi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 18	—	Japan	Chichibu Maru	Jap.
Sept. 18	—	Japan	Dolphin Shell	Br.
Sept. 20	—	Poochow	Hasan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 20	—	Swatow	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20	—	Hankow	Shangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 20	—	Hankow	Royal Arrow	Am. S. O. Co.
Sept. 20	—	Chefoo	Shunshien	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 20	—	Japan	Mansel Maru	Jap.
Sept. 20	—	Japan	Yei-san Maru	Jap.
Sept. 20	—	Japan	Senyo Maru	Jap.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, Sept. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangto, Capt. J. M. Johansson, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nanking, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tachang, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Baiming, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, September 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 23, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, September 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND MANILA.—The S.S. Volunteer will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong on or about September 27th. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Bldg.).

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW AND KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHANG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wenchow, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Saturday, September 21, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shunshien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, September 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fongtong, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, September 24, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, September 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN AND DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Tuesday, October 8, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER.—The O.S.K. Steamer Manilla Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Monday, October 14, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and PEKING via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fongtong, Shunshien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinking, Yungchow, Sigan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the "Indesignated, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Wagon Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Messia Asiatic Bank Buildings, 11 The Bund.

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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. "ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 25, Sept. 26

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Oct. 7, Oct. 14

For Hongkong "CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Oct. 14, Oct. 15

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen KOHOKU MARU (2,510 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Oct. 6, Oct. 8

For Poochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao KEELUNG MARU (1,569 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Oct. 1, Oct. 3

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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M. SHIMAMURA, Manager, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund Tel. Central 4234 and 4235

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag	and	Rating	Tonnage	Guns	Men	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tse	Nightingale	Br.	g-b				
RNB	—	—	Kineha	Br.	g-b				
1 P	—	—	Queros	Am.	g-b				
2 C	—	—	Samar	Am.	g-b				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br.	g-b				
PAOB	—	—	Widgdon	Br.	g-b				
Wuang	Sept. 19	Cruise	Dee	Br.	g-b				

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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C. and Seattle, Washington.KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. T. Tanaka, Sept. 29
KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Sept. 27
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Oct. 1
TATEGAMI MARU 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, Oct. 8

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Sept. 28
KUMANO MARU 5,500 Capt. S. Saito, Oct. 5
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Oct. 12

FOR JAPAN

KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. T. E. Cope, Sept. 22

KORE TO SMATTLE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, Oct. 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 Oct. 3
KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. Y. Tanaka, Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 11,000 Oct. 22
FUSHIMI MARU 11,000 Nov. 26

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tralia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)WANGO MARU 14,000 Oct. 16
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Nov. 20
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Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Yokohama — Shang-
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BLAGOVESTCHENSK HELD
BY COSSACK TROOPSBolsheviki Flee From Last
Stronghold Despite Reports
They Would ResistReuters' Pacific Service
Helho, September 18.—(Hatanan
Gamoff's detachment of Cossacks
has occupied Blagovestchensk. The
Bolsheviki fled.)Three steamers carrying Bol-
shevik refugees have arrived at
Helho, which is opposite Blagovest-
chensk, and also a half squadron of
Japanese cavalry.Harbin, September 19.—The train
bringing a detachment of Russian
officers from Vladivostok arrived
this afternoon and was met with
enormous enthusiasm by the local
population, ladies presenting flowers
while two bands were present on the
platform and all the local au-
thorities. After greetings and cheers
a religious ceremony took place,
priests blessing the detachment
which is on its way to Siberia.According to the local paper
Novost-Jian, the Bolsheviki at
Blagovestchensk are making hasty
preparations to oppose the ad-
vancing Japanese troops, building
trenches and mobilising the Amur
commercial fleet.Vladivostok, September 19.—Mon-
sieur Regnault, the French High
Commissioner, this afternoon gave
an official reception to the repre-
sentatives of the press and com-
municated the text of the declaration
of French aims in Russia. This de-
claration does not differ in its
essential points from the declarations
made by the rest of the Allies. He
said that "France believes" in the
regeneration of the Russian army.
The immediate reason for our action
is to aid the Czech-Slovaks, whose
army has a French Generalissimo.
France gives the most complete
guarantees respecting the indepen-
dence, freedom, sovereignty and ter-
ritorial integrity of Russia. She
repudiates all idea of imposing one
Government or the other, but will
endeavor to foster a spirit of re-
conciliation between the political
groups in such a way as will allow a
free expression of the will of the
Russian people. Such sentiments
are shared by all the Allies. The re-
presentative of France is proud to
reiterate them and to again affirm
the loyalty of the French Republic
to her Russian ally and the absolute
disinterestedness of her interven-
tion."Amsterdam, September 18.—The
Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung
states that the Czech-Slovaks are
strongly entrenched near Kazan
with plenty of artillery. It claims
that Kazan is held by the Soviet but
is a mere heap of ruins.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 19.—(Re-
ceived by French Wireless Station).
—Major-General Janin, the French
army officer recently designated to
command the Czech-Slovak armies
in France, Italy and Russia, paid his
respects yesterday to President Wil-
son. Major-General Janin is on his
way to Vladivostok, where he will
direct the operations of the Czech-
Slovak forces in Siberia.Bernstorff's Church
Houses U. S. SoldiersTraining Corps Now Missing
Where German Minister In
Washington Worshipped

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, September 19.—(Re-
ceived by French Wireless Station).
—The members of the Concordia
Lutheran Church here, which Count
von Bernstorff used to attend, and
whose pastor was decorated with the
Prussian order of the Red Eagle,
has donated the use of the ground
floor of the Church for a mess hall
for the George Washington Uni-
versity unit of the Students' Army
Training Corps. The hall is given
free as a concrete expression of the
wholehearted Americanism of the
congregation.RECORD FERRO PLANT
STARTED IN MONTANATurning Out Enough To Treat
10,000 Tons Of Steel
A Day

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Great Falls, Montana, September
19.—(Received by French Wireless
Station).—The operation has started
of one of the world's biggest ferro-
manganese plants near here. It
consists of five furnaces producing
ninety tons of ferro-manganese a
day, which is sufficient to treat
10,000 tons of steel. The plant was
built at the request of the United
States Government so that the ships
which brought manganese from
Cuba and South America could be
released to carry war supplies.Fear For Germans
In Indian AmericaWife Of U-boat Prisoner Afraid
He Will Be Eaten, Scalped, Or
Hanged 'With Lasso Ropes.'London, August 6.—Letters from
relatives and friends in Germany of
U-boat crews interned in the United
States are beginning to arrive in
London. They throw little light on
internal conditions in Germany, but
some are very amusing as showing
the appalling ignorance of the mass
of Germans regarding the United
States. One letter from the wife of
a prisoner, apparently written in all
seriousness, says:
"We hope you will soon return.
You are certainly to be sympathised
with. We are always praying with
our deepest feeling that you may
not be eaten up by Indians or hang-
ed by cowboys with lasso ropes. If
they should wish to scalp you, you
should first make appeal to the King
of America. Is he also an Indian?"WAR TAXES IN YEAR
YIELD \$3,694,703,000Income And Excess Profit Pay-
ments Brought In \$2,939,
083,000, Roper ReportsWashington, August 6.—How the
Government war coffers were filled
with billions in taxes gathered from
a wide variety of sources, ranging
from stamps on playing cards to huge
levies on excess profits, was shown
in detail today by a report of Internal
Revenue Commissioner Roper to
Secretary McAdoo for the year ended
last June 30. The figures are
considered especially important be-
cause they will be used by the House
Ways and Means Committee as a
partial basis for higher taxes in the
new Revenue bill, which is to raise
\$3,000,000,000.Total internal revenue for the year
amounted to \$3,694,703,000, of which
\$2,939,083,000 came from income
and excess profits tax payments in
June and \$855,619,000 from a
multitude of miscellaneous sources,
collected largely in pennies, dimes,
and quarters added to the prices of
various articles paid by consumers
and poured into the Treasury by re-
tailers, wholesalers, or manufactur-
ers to help meet war costs.Huge as these taxes seem in the
aggregate, collections for the entire
year were only enough to pay the
nation's bills for two and a half
months of the war at the rate the
Government is now spending money.Next to income and excess profits
taxes—the backbone of the revenue
schedule—liquor taxes brought in
the most money, \$443,838,000, in-
cluding \$317,553,000 from whisky,
brandy, wine, and spirits and \$126,-
285,000 from beer and other fer-
mented liquors. Taxes on cigars,
cigarettes, and other tobacco prod-
ucts yielded \$156,188,000. These
figures are somewhat higher than
those reported soon after the close
of the year by Commissioner Roper,
and are subject to further slight
modifications.After income, excess profits,
liquor, and tobacco taxes, the biggest
yield from any source came from
levies on transportation and utilities,
which went into effort November 1,
amounting to \$70,734,000, divided as
follows: Freight, 3 percent, \$30,-
002,000; passenger tickets, 8 percent,
\$24,306,000; express, 5 percent, \$6,-
458,000; births and state rooms, 10
percent, \$2,236,000; telephone, tele-
graph, and radio messages, 5 cents
each, \$6,299,000; oil pipe lines, 5 per-
cent, \$1,433,000.Levies on estates of deceased per-
sons brought in \$47,452,000. It is
proposed to increase this tax con-
siderably in the next bill.Amusements, such as theaters,
cabarets, pleasure parks, and dance
halls, taxed at virtually 10 percent,
on the admission price, yielded for
the eight months \$26,357,000.A notable feature of the report
was the item of only \$12,995,000
collected in excise taxes on sales of
articles usually classed as luxuries—
piano players, moving picture films,
jewelry, perfumes, cosmetics, pro-
prietary medicines, chewing gum,
cameras, and yachts. The Admin-
istration tax program this year calls
for raising about a billion dollars
from luxuries.Taxes on the value of capital stock
of corporations last year amounted
to \$24,996,000, on manufactures of
or dealers in automobiles and motor
cycles \$23,981,000, and on munitionmanufactures \$13,296,000. Docu-
mentary stamp taxes imposed since
December 1, 1917, produced \$18,813,-
000. Club dues, taxed at 10 percent,
yielded \$2,259,000. Taxes on insur-
ance policies amounted to \$6,492,000,
on oleomargarine \$2,336,000, on
bowling alleys, pool and billiard
tables \$1,086,000, on theater, circus,
and museum proprietors \$865,000,
and on stock brokers \$333,000.The volume of taxes collected dur-
ing the year is shown by comparison
with those of the year preceding,
when total collections were \$809,-
393,000.

AUSTRIANS SEE DEFEAT

Superior Man-Power Will Crush Cen-
tral Empires, Vienna Paper SaysWashington, August 6.—That man-
power will be the determining
factor in the war and that it is in-
contestable that the numerical
superiority of the Entente is increas-
ing daily, are admissions publicly
made in Austria which have caused
great despondency throughout the
empire, according to advices reaching
Washington today through official
channels. The admissions are made
in the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna,
which says the Allied victory on the
West front has visibly produced a
profound impression among the peo-
ple. The paper says:
"With adversaries like the Rus-
sians, the technical superiority of the
Germans was such that the numer-al superiority of the Russians was of
no importance. On the West, the
situation is quite different. Do not
let us forget that the French and
the Anglo-Saxons are, side by side
with the Germans, the most civilised
peoples in the world, and that they
are in a position to turn all modern
technical inventions to their own
profit. On the other hand, let us
take into consideration the invincible
spirit which animates the French
soldier, the tradition of victory and
glory which only these last few years
German history has somewhat
tarnished."This spirit of the French Army,
united with the powerful organising
ability of America, gives a value to
the armies of the Entente at the very
least equal to that of Germany. One
must therefore admit that in the
West those factors which military
and technical value represent do not
henceforth play any role. Those are
advantages which have been
neutralised. It therefore results, in
contradiction to what happened on
the Eastern front, that the decisive
factor in this war will be man-power.
Now, it is incontestable that the
numerical superiority of the Entente
is increasing every day. That is a
formal avowal of the inevitable de-
feat which is awaiting the Central
Powers."That the conclusion of the article
was still more alarming is manifest
from the fact that the Austrian
censor suppressed it, although he
allowed the publication of the matter
quoted above.

Business and Official Notices

The International Recreation Club
KIANGWAN RACES

46th Gymkhana Meeting

19th and 21st September, 1918

1st Saddling Bell at 2.00 p.m.
sharp DailyENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00
each obtainable at the gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m.By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.The International Recreation Club
KIANGWAN RACESWith a view to minimise
accidents on Race days, the
following traffic will be rigidly
enforced hereafter:"On all Race days from 3.30
p.m. sharp, all vehicles going
to Kiangwan are to use the old
mud road and those returning
to Shanghai are to use new
cinder road along the Railway
track."By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

19374

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 3961Dr. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokio and
Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

Dr. James Yaking

Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y. 282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE
HIGH EXCHANGE!Carry a Gold
Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund

TURKISH BATH

and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and
nervousness; fat people reduced. 15
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
rangement.Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road.

BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels
and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

We beg to notify that Mr. Charles Stone is no longer in our employ, and has had no connection with our firm since May 1, 1918.
GANDE, PRICE & CO.
19439

Jessfield Hotel

Afternoon teas a specialty.
Musical entertainment during tea and dinner; dancing after dinner.
After-theatre suppers served to order.

Best provisions, wines and liquors guaranteed.

Under strict foreign supervision.
Tel. West 184.
19403.



WANTED

An influential Chinese Shipping Broker. Must produce references.
Apply by letter to "STEAMERS." The China Press.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française de Changhai

AVIS L'ADJUDICATION

Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Française met en adjudication la fourniture des lampes électriques à filament métallique nécessaires à l'éclairage des voies publiques de la Concession Française pendant l'année 1919.

Les soumissions devront parvenir sous pli cacheté au Bureau du Soussigné où elles seront reçues jusqu'au Mardi, 8 Octobre, 1918, à midi.

L'enveloppe devra porter d'une façon apparente la souscription suivante: "Adjudication pour la fourniture des lampes électriques d'éclairage public en 1919."

Toute soumission non cachetée sera rigoureusement écartée.

Le Conseil ne s'engage à accepter ni la soumission qui comporterait les plus bas prix, ni quelque autre que ce soit.

Pour tous renseignements, cahier des charges, etc., s'adresser au Bureau de l'Ingénieur Municipal.

Par ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

19398.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

FOR SALE A LARGE QUANTITY OF PROVISIONS

Canned Fruits and Vegetables: Getz Best, Del Monte, S. & W., etc. White Star Sardines, Booth's Sardines in oil and Tomatoes, Baker's Cocoa, Kraft's Cheese, Australian Butter, Dried Fruits, French Gelatine, Crosse & Blackwell Sauces and Condensed Milk and Cream, all kinds of Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Liqueurs, French white and red Wines, Champagnes, also 100 casks of California Claret. Apply to 13 Nanking Road, Second Floor, Room No. 7.
19373

ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner
Every Night
From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!



Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

Space for Port Said

S.S. "TOWA MARU"

SAILING HENCE THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER.

Space for Marseilles

S.S. "TAISOKU MARU"

SAILING HENCE THE END OF OCTOBER.

For particulars, please apply to

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

EXPORT DEPT.,

Tel. North 167.

19414

WARNING

The public are requested when purchasing

COLGATE'S

SOAPS, SCENTS, POWDER, ETC.

to BEWARE of

the imitations placed on this

MARKET

Agents: ANDREWS & GEORGE

1 Foochow Road

19396

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

'The Exchange Bank of China

begs to announce to the public the opening of its spacious office,
41 Kiangse Road, for general business

On September 25th

We undertake to do exchange business of every description with all foreign countries such as T./T., buying and selling of specie; issuing letters of credit, etc., etc.

Domestic exchange business is also solicited. Rate of Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits upon application.

Loans can be arranged upon approved security.

Capital Yen 10,000,000.00

Registered in The Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Telephone, Central 1941.

41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

19385

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING



Refracting and Manufacturing

TORIC LENSES

Accurate lens grinding. Sun

Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1242

(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1885)

11229 BROADWAY & 617 THUNDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

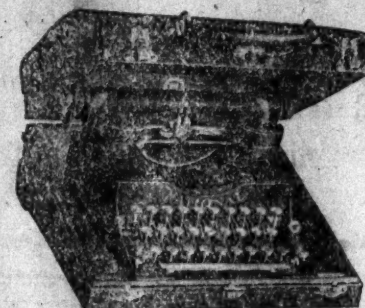
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

"NATIONAL"

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6 1/2 in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



MEXICAN DOLLARS

80⁰⁰

Complete

With Leatherette Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

Telephone Central 4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Telephone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Motor-Cyclists—

Know Your Speed

A STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.



MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3838

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, 4 very large rooms with godowns, hardwood floors, steam heat, suit large firm. Rent Taels 250. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
19359

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in English, Spanish and drawing, given by young lady. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
19412 S. 28.

LESSONS in the Russian language by certificated lady-teacher. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.
19391 S. 21.

EXPERIENCED lady teacher (diploma of University) wishes to give lessons in Russian. Also in mathematics, physics and French. Apply to Box 281, THE CHINA PRESS.
19327.

DANCING

Modern Dancing: Miss MOL-LIE WILLOUGHBY, London and New York, Latest One-Step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel.
19231 S. 22

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 422.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WANTED, American bachelor to join another in most comfortable rooms; good home, excellent table, fine tennis court. \$90, all inclusive. Free now. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.
19410 S. 22.

TO LET: Central, furnished room with balcony, overlooking the Bund, for gentlemen; without board. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.
19397 S. 21.

FOR RENT: Room and bath in bachelor apartment building, rent, Taels 30 per month. Furniture must be taken over. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.
19392 S. 21.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.
19219 O.4.

MASSAGE

RUSSIAN LADY: (Petrograd graduate) experienced masseuse. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility, strengthening of muscles and nerves. Development of weak children a specialty.
Mme. M. NAOUMOVA, Palace Hotel, Room No. 321.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, house in Bubbling Well Road. Enquire Wm. Katz and Co.
19393 S. 24.

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern aths, hardwood floors. First and second floors. Apply premises.
19358

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.
19240.

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.
19323 S. 26

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond No. 38 Nanking Road.
19162

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, small room in Central district for storage purpose. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.
19388 S. 25

WANTED: By an American gentleman, furnished room, light and airy, with bathroom attached. Centrally located. No board. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.
19368 S. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY stenotypist seeks first position. Willing to assist in general office work. Knowledge of three European languages. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.
19406 S. 23.

WANTED position by a lady stenotypist, several years experience, A. I. references. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.
19415 S. 26.

YOUNG LADY with command of French and Russian, and having several years experience in general office work, seeks position. Has some knowledge of English. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.
19404 S. 22.

A BRITISH lady, experienced nurse or masseuse, would like to make engagements from 9-12 every day except Saturday. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
19400 S. 26.

EUROPEAN, Allied, energetic canvasser, seeks position with a manufacturer or firm selling to retailers. Has been working by himself, therefore has no references to offer. Kindly apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.
19399 S. 23.

POSITION of trust wanted by college-educated Chinese, age 28, having many years experience in journalistic, documentary, scientific and commercial translation, and efficient in shorthand and touch typewriting. Best references. No objection to outport or interior. Please apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.
19387.

WANTED: Young man at present employed, seeks another position with prospects. Excellent certificates. Good all-round man. Outport no objection. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.
19365.

WELL-TRAINED accountant, eight years' business experience in different parts of the world, speaks several languages fluently, seeks employment with reliable American concern. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.
19369 S. 22

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Carved, white-enamelled bedroom suite. Also a mahogany inlaid sofa; made to turn into twin beds. Complete. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.
19407 S. 21.

PERAMBULATOR for sale, in excellent condition. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.
19408 S. 22.

WANTED Oriental Rugs (Persian or Turkish). State size and price. Reply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.
19411 S. 24.

FOR SALE: One practically new "Moutrie" piano, beautiful tone, and in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Easy payment. Apply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.
19412 S. 22.

FOR SALE: New 1918.—Buick 6-Cylinder Roadster, fully equipped 5 wire wheels extra tire, seat covers, spot light, Klaxon horn, insurance, etc., run less 1,800 miles. Taels 1,700. Address J. K., Astor House.
19405 S. 22.

ONE 5 H.P. motor-bicycle and side-car for sale. \$300. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
19394 S. 21.

FOR SALE: One 5 H. P., two-cylinder, outboard motor-engine (Archimedes), new, in perfect condition, moderate price. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.
19370 S. 22

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13